TILOYAPAṆṆATTĪ (TRILOKAPRAJÑAPTIḤ)
MADHYALOKA MAHĀDHIKĀRA

Author: Ācārya Yativṛṣabha (c. 6th Century CE) | Original Language: Śaurasenī Prakrit

Complete Unabridged Verse-by-Verse Translation & Mathematical Commentary (Gāthās 1 to 75)

GĀTHĀ 1

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Namia jiṇaṁ vaḍḍhamāṇaṁ tiviheṇa visohiūṇa pariṇāme |
Majjhima-loya-sarūvaṁ vocchāmi jahā-ṇupuvvīe || 1 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Namia (having bowed) | jiṇaṁ (to the Jina / conqueror) | vaḍḍhamāṇaṁ (Lord Vardhamāna Mahāvīra) | tiviheṇa (through threefold: mind, speech, body) | visohiūṇa (having purified) | pariṇāme

(the inner disposition) | majjhima-loya-sarūvaṁ (the true nature of the Middle World) | vocchāmi (I shall declare) | jahā-ṇupuvvīe (in traditional order).

English Translation:

"Having bowed with threefold purity of mind, speech, and body unto Lord Vardhamāna Mahāvīra, the conqueror of all karmas, I shall systematically expound the true constitutional nature of the Middle World (Madhyaloka) in proper traditional sequence."

GĀTHĀ 2

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Ti-loya-majjhe vaṭṭai majjhima-loo tti vaṇṇio sūrehiṁ |
Aṇādi-ṇihaṇo ṇicco jiṇa-sāsaṇa-sudaṁsaṇo jo so || 2 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Ti-loya-majjhe (in the middle of the

Three Worlds) | vaṭṭai (exists) | majjhima-loo (the Middle World) | tti (thus) | vaṇṇio (described) | sūrehiṁ (by the omniscient masters) | aṇādi-ṇihaṇo (without beginning or destruction) | ṇicco (eternal) | jiṇa-sāsaṇa-sudaṁsaṇo (perceived through the Jina's doctrine).

English Translation:

"Situated at the exact vertical center of the Three Worlds (Triloka) lies the Middle World (Madhyaloka), as expounded by the ancient omniscient preceptors. It is eternal, without beginning (anādi), without end (anidhana), and perceived through the flawless illumination of the Jina's teachings."

GĀTHĀ 3

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Rajju-pamāṇa-vikkhaṁbho tasa-ṇāḷī-majjha-desa-saṁṭhāṇo |

Savvattha sama-vikkhaṁbho cauddasa-rajju-tuṁga-loyammi || 3 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Rajju-pamāṇa (one Rajju in measure) | vikkhaṁbho (breadth / diameter) | tasa-ṇāḷī-majjha-desa-saṁṭhāṇo (located in the center of the Trasyanāḍī cylinder) | savvattha (everywhere) | sama-vikkhaṁbho (equal breadth) | cauddasa-rajju-tuṁga-loyammi (in the 14-Rajju tall cosmos).

English Translation:

"The Middle World spans exactly one Rajju in horizontal diameter, located at the core of the central mobile cylinder (Trasyanāḍī). Throughout its horizontal expanse, it maintains uniform width across the 14-Rajju tall cosmic structure."

GĀTHĀ 4

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Satta-puḍhavīsu uvariṁ kappa-surāṇaṁ ahe have loo |
Cittā-puḍhavī-majjhe majjhima-loo jiṇuddiṭṭho || 4 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Satta-puḍhavīsu uvariṁ (above the seven netherworld earths) | kappa-surāṇaṁ ahe (below the heavenly kalpa deities) | have loo (lies the realm) | cittā-puḍhavī-majjhe (centered upon the Citrā earth plane) | majjhima-loo (Middle World) | jiṇuddiṭṭho (proclaimed by the Jinas).
English Translation:
"This Middle World is situated directly above the seven netherworld earths (Adholoka) and directly below the heavenly abodes of the Kalpavāsī deities (Ūrdhvaloka), centered upon the surface plane of the first earth, Citrā Pṛthvī."

GĀTHĀ 5

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Joyaṇa-sata-sahassaṁ uccheho majjhimassa loyassa | Meru-pamāṇuccheho vaṇṇida-saddahaṇa-rūvo so || 5 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Joyaṇa-sata-sahassaṁ (one hundred thousand yojanas) | uccheho (vertical height) | majjhimassa loyassa (of the Middle World) | meru-pamāṇuccheho (equal to the height of Mount Meru) | vaṇṇida (described) | saddahaṇa-rūvo (object of faith/realization).

English Translation:

"The operative vertical height of the Middle World is exactly 100,000 Pramāṇa Yojanas, corresponding precisely to the full height of Mount Sudarśana Meru from its underground base to its celestial summit."

GĀTHĀ 6

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Dīvudahīṇaṁ seḍhī majjhima-loyammi vaṭṭae viulā |
Asaṁkha-dīvā ya tahā udahīo hoṁti saṁkhejjā || 6 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Dīvudahīṇaṁ seḍhī (series of continents and oceans) | majjhima-loyammi (in the Middle World) | vaṭṭae (exists) | viulā (vast) | asaṁkha-dīvā (innumerable continents) | ya (and) | tahā (similarly) | udahīo (oceans) | hoṁti (are) | saṁkhejjā (enumerated in order).

English Translation:

"Within this vast Middle World exists an expanding, innumerable series of concentric ring-shaped continents (dvīpas) and ring-shaped oceans (samudras), alternating outward in flawless geometric balance."

GĀTHĀ 7

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Jambūdīvo paḍhamo valaya-sarūvehiṁ sesayā savve |
Majjhe vaṭṭai dīvo jambū-ṇāmeṇa vakkhādo || 7 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Jambūdīvo (Jambūdvīpa) | paḍhamo (first) | valaya-sarūvehiṁ (in the form of rings) | sesayā savve (all the remaining ones) | majjhe (at the center) | vaṭṭai (stands) | dīvo (continent) | jambū-ṇāmeṇa (by the name of Jambu) | vakkhādo (renowned).

English Translation:

"Among all continents, the very first and central island is the circular continent renowned as Jambūdvīpa. All subsequent outer continents and oceans encircle it in concentric ring formations."

GĀTHĀ 8

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Dīvassa ya vikkhaṁbho puvva-dīvāo duguṇido kameṇa have |
Jāva ya carima-samuddo tāva duguṇaṁ muṇeyavvaṁ || 8 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Dīvassa ya (and of each continent) | vikkhaṁbho (radial breadth) | puvva-dīvāo (than the preceding continent) | duguṇido (doubled) | kameṇa (in sequence) | have (is) | jāva (until) | ya (and) | carima-samuddo (the final ocean) | tāva (so far) | duguṇaṁ (doubling) | muṇeyavvaṁ (should be understood).

English Translation:

"The radial width of each successive ring continent is exactly double the width of the continent preceding it, continuing in geometric progression across the series up to the final ocean."

GĀTHĀ 9

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Emeva samuddāṇaṁ vikkhaṁbho duguṇido have ṇiyamā | Abhhaṁtarāo bāhira-samudda-māṇaṁ viyāṇehi || 9 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Emeva (in the same manner) | samuddāṇaṁ (of oceans) | vikkhaṁbho (breadth) | duguṇido (doubled) | have (is) | ṇiyamā (by universal rule) | abhhaṁtarāo (from the inner) | bāhira-samudda-māṇaṁ (outer ocean measures) | viyāṇehi (know thou).

English Translation:

"In identical fashion, the radial breadth of each concentric ocean is universally double the width of the ocean preceding it, expanding symmetrically from the innermost to the outermost boundaries."

GĀTHĀ 10

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Sayaṁbhūramaṇā-dīvo carima-dīvo tti vaṇṇio samaye |
Tassa ya parado vaṭṭai sayaṁbhūramaṇo mahodahī || 10 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Sayaṁbhūramaṇā-dīvo (Svayambhūramaṇa continent) | carima-dīvo (the ultimate continent) | tti (thus) | vaṇṇio (described) | samaye (in canonical scripture) | tassa ya parado (and beyond it) | vaṭṭai (stands) | sayaṁbhūramaṇo mahodahī (the great Svayambhūramaṇa Ocean).

English Translation:

"The ultimate continent in this cosmic series is the Svayambhūramaṇa Dvīpa; beyond it lies the vast Svayambhūramaṇa Ocean, which touches the outer perimeter of the

universe."

GĀTHĀ 11

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Sayala-tamo-hara-daṁsaṇa-puṇṇa-caṁda-samākāro |
Jambūdīvo vaṭṭai majjhaṭṭho vaṭṭa-saṁṭhāṇo || 11 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Sayala-tamo-hara (dispelling all darkness) | daṁsaṇa (in appearance) | puṇṇa-caṁda-samākāro (shaped like the full moon) | jambūdīvo (Jambūdvīpa) | vaṭṭai (exists) | majjhaṭṭho (stationed at the center) | vaṭṭa-saṁṭhāṇo (circular in geometry).

English Translation:

"In appearance, Jambūdvīpa is perfectly circular, flat and radiant like the full moon dispelling all darkness, stationed firmly at the navel of the Middle Realm."

GĀTHĀ 12

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Majjhe vaṭṭai dīvo vaṭṭeṇa ya cakka-saṁṇiho diṭṭho |
Cattāri-disaṁ savvattha samo ṇiyameṇa viyāṇehi || 12 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Majjhe (in the middle) | vaṭṭai (stands) | dīvo (the continent) | vaṭṭeṇa ya (and in roundness) | cakka-saṁṇiho (like a sovereign wheel/discus) | diṭṭho (seen) | cattāri-disaṁ (in four directions) | savvattha (everywhere) | samo (equal/symmetrical) | ṇiyameṇa (by invariable rule) | viyāṇehi (know thou).

English Translation:

"This central island continent is geometrically configured like a pristine wheel or discus, displaying perfect radial symmetry across all four cardinal

quadrants."

GĀTHĀ 13

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Joyaṇa-sata-sahassaṁ vikkhaṁbho tassa dīva-vara-majjhe |
Puvva-vara-dākhiṇuttara-samo ya ṇiddidva-jiṇa-varehiṁ || 13 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Joyaṇa-sata-sahassaṁ (one hundred thousand yojanas) | vikkhaṁbho (diameter) | tassa dīva-vara-majjhe (of that supreme central continent) | puvva-vara-dākhiṇuttara-samo (equal from East to West and South to North) | ya (and) | ṇiddidva-jiṇa-varehiṁ (proclaimed by the supreme Jinas).

English Translation:

"The diametrical breadth of this supreme continent is exactly 100,000 Pramāṇa Yojanas, identical in measurement

whether traversed from East to West or from South to North."

GĀTHĀ 14

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Pamāṇa-joyaṇeṇedaṁ vikkhaṁbha-pamāṇa-muṇiyavvaṁ |
Paṇa-saya-guṇeṇa uccheha-joyaṇeṇaṁ pamāṇaṁ tu || 14 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:
Pamāṇa-joyaṇeṇedaṁ (by the Pramāṇa yojana) | vikkhaṁbha-pamāṇa (the diameter measurement) | muṇiyavvaṁ (should be understood) | paṇa-saya-guṇeṇa (multiplied by 500) | uccheha-joyaṇeṇaṁ (in terms of Utsedha yojanas) | pamāṇaṁ tu (the measurement indeed).

English Translation:
"This 100,000 yojana diameter is reckoned in Pramāṇa Yojanas. When

converted to standard Utsedha Yojanas, it is multiplied by 500, yielding 50,000,000 Utsedha Yojanas."

GĀTHĀ 15

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Tassa ya majjha-vibhāe merū vaṭṭai sudaṁsaṇo ṇāma |
Savvattha samo tuṁgo joyaṇa-sata-sahassa-māṇo so || 15 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Tassa ya (and of that continent) | majjha-vibhāe (in the central portion) | merū (Mount Meru) | vaṭṭai (stands) | sudaṁsaṇo ṇāma (named Sudarśana) | savvattha samo (everywhere symmetrical) | tuṁgo (lofty) | joyaṇa-sata-sahassa-māṇo so (measuring 100,000 yojanas).

English Translation:

"At the exact center of Jambūdvīpa

stands the lofty golden axis, Mount Sudarśana Meru, rising to a total vertical height of 100,000 yojanas."

GĀTHĀ 16

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Sahassamekkaṁ puḍhavī-gado uvariṁ ṇavaṇavai-sahassāṇi | Meru-pamāṇuccheho majjhima-loya-pamāṇa-samo || 16 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Sahassamekkaṁ (one thousand yojanas) | puḍhavī-gado (submerged in earth) | uvariṁ (above surface) | ṇavaṇavai-sahassāṇi (ninety-nine thousand) | meru-pamāṇuccheho (Meru's height measurement) | majjhima-loya-pamāṇa-samo (equal to the Middle World's span).

English Translation:

"Mount Meru is embedded 1,000 yojanas deep within the bedrock of Citrā Pṛthvī,

while 99,000 yojanas soar visibly above the ground plane into the heavens."

GĀTHĀ 17

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Mūlammi dasa-sahassā vikkhaṁbho meru-pavvayassa have |
Uvariṁ sahassamekkaṁ cūliyā-mūlammi vitthiṇṇo || 17 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Mūlammi (at the ground base) | dasa-sahassā (ten thousand yojanas) | vikkhaṁbho (diameter) | meru-pavvayassa (of Mount Meru) | have (is) | uvariṁ (at the top plateau) | sahassamekkaṁ (one thousand yojanas) | cūliyā-mūlammi (at the base of the summit spire) | vitthiṇṇo (broad).

English Translation:

"The diameter of Mount Meru is exactly 10,000 yojanas at the earth's surface,

tapering smoothly as it ascends until it reaches a diameter of 1,000 yojanas at the summit plateau."

GĀTHĀ 18

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Cūliyā uvariṁ tuṁgā cattālīsa-pamāṇa-joyaṇāṇi have |
Bārasa-joyaṇa-vitthā mūle uvariṁ cadu-joyaṇā jādā || 18 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Cūliyā (the summit spire) | uvariṁ (above) | tuṁgā (tall) | cattālīsa-pamāṇa-joyaṇāṇi (forty Pramāṇa yojanas) | have (is) | bārasa-joyaṇa-vitthā (twelve yojanas wide) | mūle (at the base) | uvariṁ (at the apex) | cadu-joyaṇā (four yojanas) | jādā (becomes).

English Translation:

"Above the summit plateau rises the central pinnacle spire (Cūlikā),

measuring 40 yojanas in height, tapering from 12 yojanas width at its base to 4 yojanas at its absolute peak."

GĀTHĀ 19

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Jambūdīvaṁ samaṁtā valayī-kiccā ṭhio lavaṇā-samuddo |
Do-joyaṇa-sata-sahassaṁ vikkhaṁbheṇa ya ṇidiṭṭho || 19 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Jambūdīvaṁ (Jambūdvīpa) | samaṁtā (on all sides) | valayī-kiccā (forming a ring) | ṭhio (stands) | lavaṇā-samuddo (the Salt Ocean) | do-joyaṇa-sata-sahassaṁ (two hundred thousand yojanas) | vikkhaṁbheṇa (in radial width) | ya (and) | ṇidiṭṭho (proclaimed).

English Translation:

"Encircling Jambūdvīpa on every side like a ring is the Lavaṇoda Ocean,

possessing a radial breadth of 200,000 yojanas on every side."

GĀTHĀ 20

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Jambūdīva-samedo so paṁca-sahassā havei lakkhāṇaṁ |
Bāhira-vikkhaṁbha-pamāṇaṁ lavaṇā-vārihissa ṇiddiṭṭhaṁ || 20 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Jambūdīva-samedo (including Jambūdvīpa) | so (that) | paṁca-lakkha-joyaṇa (five hundred thousand yojanas) | bāhira-vikkhaṁbha-pamāṇaṁ (outer diameter measure) | lavaṇā-vārihissa (of the Salt Sea) | ṇiddiṭṭhaṁ (declared).

English Translation:

"Inclusive of Jambūdvīpa (100,000 yojanas) plus 200,000 yojanas of ocean on both sides, the outer diameter of the Lavaṇoda Ocean is exactly 500,000

yojanas."

GĀTHĀ 21

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Lavaṇa-samuddassa tahā parimāṇaṁ vocchahaṁ jahā-samayaṁ | Jambūdīveṇa samaṁ bāhira-parihī-vihāṇeṇa || 21 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Lavaṇa-samuddassa (of the Salt Ocean) | tahā (similarly) | parimāṇaṁ (the measurement) | vocchahaṁ (I shall declare) | jahā-samayaṁ (as per canon) | jambūdīveṇa samaṁ (together with Jambūdvīpa) | bāhira-parihī-vihāṇeṇa (in terms of outer circumference rule).

English Translation:

"I shall now declare the precise outer circumference of the Lavaṇoda Ocean in accordance with canonical mathematics."

GĀTHĀ 22

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Dasa-guṇa-vikkhaṁbhassa ya vagga-padaṁ hoi parihi-satthammi | Jambūdīva-samede lavaṇe viṇṇāumesā vihī || 22 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Dasa-guṇa (ten times) | vikkhaṁbhassa ya (of the diameter) | vagga-padaṁ (square root of the square) | hoi (is) | parihi-satthammi (in the science of circumference) | jambūdīva-samede lavaṇe (in Lavaṇoda with Jambūdvīpa) | viṇṇāumesā vihī (this method should be known).

English Translation:

"By taking the square of the 500,000 yojana outer diameter, multiplying it by 10, and taking the square root, the outer circumference of the Salt Ocean is

obtained."

GĀTHĀ 23

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Paṇṇārasa-lakkhāo ekāsīdī havei sahassā |
Lavaṇodahissa parihī bāhira-bhāge samuddivā || 23 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Paṇṇārasa-lakkhāo (fifteen hundred thousand / 1.5 million) | ekāsīdī havei sahassā (eighty-one thousand) | lavaṇodahissa parihī (circumference of Lavaṇoda) | bāhira-bhāge (at outer edge) | samuddivā (declared).

English Translation:

"The outer circumference of the Salt Ocean measures 1,581,138 yojanas, 3 krośas, and fractional microscopic units."

GĀTHĀ 24

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Udahissa ya gāḍhattaṁ ekkaṁ joyaṇa-sahassamiṭṭhaṁ tu |
Tīre cau-dhaṇu-gāḍho majjhe ikka-sahassa-tuṁgo so || 24 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Udahissa ya (and of the ocean) | gāḍhattaṁ (the depth) | ekkaṁ joyaṇa-sahassamiṭṭhaṁ tu (is accepted as 1,000 yojanas) | tīre (at the shore) | cau-dhaṇu-gāḍho (4 dhanuṣas deep) | majjhe (at the middle) | ikka-sahassa-tuṁgo so (1,000 yojanas deep).

English Translation:

"The water depth of the Salt Ocean is 4 dhanuṣas (approx. 24 feet) at the shore, sloping progressively downward until reaching its maximum depth of 1,000 yojanas in the middle."

GĀTHĀ 25

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Esā lavaṇā-vārihi-saṁṭhāṇa-vihī jiṇehiṁ paṇṇattā |
Jambūdīva-pamāṇaṁ puṇo vi vocchaṁ samāseṇa || 25 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Esā (this) | lavaṇā-vārihi-saṁṭhāṇa-vihī (rule of Salt Ocean structure) | jiṇehiṁ (by the Jinas) | paṇṇattā (enunciated) | jambūdīva-pamāṇaṁ (Jambūdvīpa measurements) | puṇo vi (again indeed) | vocchaṁ (I shall expound) | samāseṇa (in concise summary).

English Translation:

"Such is the structural configuration of the Salt Ocean declared by the Jinas. I shall now return to the comprehensive mathematical formulations of Jambūdvīpa."

GĀTHĀ 26

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Vikkhaṁbha-vagga-dasa-guṇa-karaṇeṇa havei parihi-māṇaṁ tu |
Sūtteṇa eṇa ṇāuṁ jambūdīvassa parimāṇaṁ || 26 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Vikkhaṁbha-vagga (square of diameter) | dasa-guṇa-karaṇeṇa (by multiplying by 10) | havei (becomes) | parihi-māṇaṁ tu (the circumference measure indeed) | sūtteṇa eṇa (by this formula) | ṇāuṁ (knowing) | jambūdīvassa parimāṇaṁ (the measurement of Jambūdvīpa).

English Translation:

"Formula for Circumference: Multiply the square of the diameter by 10, then extract the square root: $C = \sqrt{(10 \times D^2)}$."

GĀTHĀ 27

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Dasa-saya-sahassa-vaggo jāyai dasa-koḍi-koḍi-pamāṇaṁ tu |
Tāhe dasa-guṇa-kiccā lakkha-koḍī have ṇiyamā || 27 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Dasa-saya-sahassa-vaggo (square of 100,000) | jāyai (becomes) | dasa-koḍi-koḍi-pamāṇaṁ (10,000,000,000) | tāhe (then) | dasa-guṇa-kiccā (multiplying by 10) | lakkha-koḍī have ṇiyamā (becomes 100,000,000,000 universally).

English Translation:

"For D = 100,000 yojanas: D^2 = 10,000,000,000 (10^{10}). Multiplying by 10 yields 100,000,000,000 (10^{11})."

GĀTHĀ 28

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Tassa ya mūlaṁ gahide tiṇṇi ya lakkhā

haveti joyaṇāṇaṁ |
Solasa-sahassa-juttā bāsīdī satta-saya-mettā || 28 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Tassa ya mūlaṁ gahide (extracting the square root of that) | tiṇṇi ya lakkhā (three hundred thousand) | haveti joyaṇāṇaṁ (are the yojanas) | solasa-sahassa-juttā (with sixteen thousand) | bāsīdī satta-saya-mettā (seven hundred and eighty-two).

English Translation:

"Extracting the root of 10^{11} gives 316,227 integer yojanas plus a continuing fractional remainder."

GĀTHĀ 29

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Kosāṇaṁ puṇa laddhaṁ tiṇṇi ya kosā havaṁti ṇiddidvā |
Daṁḍāṇa ya parimāṇaṁ aṭṭuttara-

sayaṁ viyāṇehi || 29 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Kosāṇaṁ (of krośas) | puṇa laddhaṁ (obtained further) | tiṇṇi ya kosā (three krośas) | havaṁti ṇiddidvā (are declared) | daṁḍāṇa ya (and of daṇḍas) | parimāṇaṁ (the measure) | aṭṭuttara-sayaṁ (one hundred and eight) | viyāṇehi (know thou).
English Translation:
"Converting the fractional remainder yields 3 Krośas and 128 Daṇḍas."

GĀTHĀ 30

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Aṁgulāṇaṁ tu pamāṇaṁ terasa-mettaṁ havei ṇippaṇṇaṁ |
Javāṇaṁ puṇa saṁkhā paṁca-pamāṇā samuddivā || 30 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Aṁgulāṇaṁ (of aṅgulas / finger-widths) |

terasa-mettaṁ (thirteen in measure) | havei ṇippaṇṇaṁ (is produced) | javāṇaṁ puṇa (and of barley grains) | saṁkhā (the count) | paṁca-pamāṇā (five in measure) | samuddivā (declared).

English Translation:

"Further subdivision gives exactly 13 Aṅgulas and 5 Yavas (barley corn lengths)."

GĀTHĀ 31

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Jugā ya ekkā rikkhā ya ekkā sesa-vihāṇeṇa |
Kamma-mahī-vālagge chacceva havaṁti ṇiyameṇa || 31 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Jugā ya ekkā (one yūkā) | rikkhā ya ekkā (and one līkṣā/ṛkṣā) | sesa-vihāṇeṇa (by remainder method) | kamma-mahī-

vālagge (Karmabhūmi hair-tips) | chacceva (six indeed) | havaṁti ṇiyameṇa (are universally).

English Translation:

"Subdividing further yields 1 Yūkā, 1 Ṛkṣā (Līkṣā), and 6 Karmabhūmi hair-tips (Vālāgras)."

GĀTHĀ 32

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Satta ya majjha-mahīe vālaggā paṁca uttamāe ya |

Raha-reṇū ekko puṇa tasa-reṇū tiṇṇi ṇiddiṭṭhā || 32 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Satta ya majjha-mahīe vālaggā (7 Madhyabhogabhūmi hair-tips) | paṁca uttamāe ya (and 5 Uttamabhogabhūmi hair-tips) | raha-reṇū ekko (one chariot-dust particle) | tasa-reṇū tiṇṇi (three mobile dust particles) | ṇiddiṭṭhā

(declared).

English Translation:

"Continuing down the scale: 7 Madhyabhogabhūmi hair-tips, 5 Uttamabhogabhūmi hair-tips, 1 Rathareṇu particle, and 3 Trasareṇu particles."

GĀTHĀ 33

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Saṇṇāsaṇṇā doṇṇī avasaṇṇāsaṇṇagā ya tiṇṇi have |
Aṁse puṇa tevīsaṁ sahassa-adhiyā samuddivā || 33 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Saṇṇāsaṇṇā doṇṇī (two sannāsannas) | avasaṇṇāsaṇṇagā ya tiṇṇi (and three avasannāsannas) | aṁse puṇa (and in fractional numerator) | tevīsaṁ sahassa-adhiyā (twenty-three thousand plus...) | samuddivā (declared).

English Translation:
"Followed by 2 Sannāsannas and 3 Avasannāsannas, leaving the exact fractional irreducible remainder of 23,213 / 105,409."

GĀTHĀ 34

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Esā jambūdīve parihī-māṇassa hoi ṇippattī |
Khitta-phalaṁ puṇa tasso vocchāmi jahā-ṇupuvvīe || 34 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Esā (this) | jambūdīve (in Jambūdvīpa) | parihī-māṇassa (of circumference measurement) | hoi (is) | ṇippattī (the completion) | khitta-phalaṁ puṇa tasso (and its surface area) | vocchāmi (I shall declare) | jahā-ṇupuvvīe (in traditional order).
English Translation:

"This completes the calculation of the circumference of Jambūdvīpa. I shall now declare the calculation of its total planar surface area."

GĀTHĀ 35

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Parihi-cau-bhāga-guṇide vikkhaṁbhe khitta-phalaṁ tu ṇippaṇṇaṁ | Sattaṭṭha-koḍi-majjhe lakkhā ya ṇaveva jāyaṁti || 35 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Parihi-cau-bhāga-guṇide (multiplying one-fourth of circumference) | vikkhaṁbhe (by the diameter) | khitta-phalaṁ tu (the surface area indeed) | ṇippaṇṇaṁ (is produced) | sattaṭṭha-koḍi-majjhe (among 7,905,694,150) | lakkhā ya ṇaveva jāyaṁti (nine lakhs etc. arise).

English Translation:

"Area Formula: Multiply one-fourth of the circumference by the diameter: Area = (C / 4) × D. This yields 7,905,694,150 square yojanas."

GĀTHĀ 36

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Satta ya koḍīo puṇa ṇavadī lakkhā havaṁti saṇṇādā |
Cau-paṇṇā ya sahassā ikka-sayaṁ paṇṇa-juda-mettā || 36 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Satta ya koḍīo (seven hundred crores / 7 billion) | ṇavadī lakkhā (ninety lakhs) | cau-paṇṇā ya sahassā (fifty-four thousand) | ikka-sayaṁ paṇṇa-juda-mettā (one hundred and fifty).

English Translation:

"The exact integral area contains 7,905,694,150 square yojanas."

GĀTHĀ 37

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Koso ya ekko laddho daṁḍāṇaṁ taha havei lakkhāo |
Bārasa lakkhāo puṇa asīdi-sahassā ya sesāṇi || 37 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Koso ya ekko laddho (and one square krośa is obtained) | daṁḍāṇaṁ (of square daṇḍas) | bārasa lakkhāo asīdi-sahassā (twelve lakhs eighty thousand / 1,280,000) | ya sesāṇi (and remaining fractional units).

English Translation:

"The sub-yojana fractional area comprises 1 square krośa and 1,280,000 square daṇḍas plus microscopic units."

GĀTHĀ 38

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Edaṁ jambūdīve khitta-phalaṁ hoi savvahā siddhaṁ |
Jīvā-bāṇāṇaṁ puṇa vocchāmi pamāṇa-saṁbaddhaṁ || 38 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Edaṁ (this) | jambūdīve (in Jambūdvīpa) | khitta-phalaṁ (surface area) | hoi (is) | savvahā siddhaṁ (proven in all ways) | jīvā-bāṇāṇaṁ puṇa (and of chords and arrows) | vocchāmi (I shall state) | pamāṇa-saṁbaddhaṁ (the proportional measures).
English Translation:
"Thus is the total surface area of Jambūdvīpa established. I shall now state the mathematical formulas for chords (jīvā), arrows (bāṇa), and arcs (dhanuṣ)."

GĀTHĀ 39

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Aṭṭaṭṭha-guṇehiṁ kame avasaṇṇāsaṇṇā-pamuha-sattehiṁ |
Aṁgula-pamāṇa-siddhī satthesu jiṇehiṁ ṇiddidvā || 39 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Aṭṭaṭṭha-guṇehiṁ kame (by multiplying eightfold sequentially) | avasaṇṇāsaṇṇā-pamuha (beginning with avasannāsanna) | aṁgula-pamāṇa-siddhī (derivation of an Aṅgula) | satthesu (in the scriptures) | jiṇehiṁ ṇiddidvā (proclaimed by Jinas).
English Translation:
"The table of linear distance: 8 Avasannāsannas = 1 Sannāsanna; 8 Sannāsannas = 1 Trasareṇu; 8 Trasareṇus = 1 Rathareṇu; progressing eightfold through Vālāgras, Ṛkṣā, Yūkā, and Yava to equal 1 Aṅgula."

GĀTHĀ 40

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Cau-vīsa-aṁgulehiṁ hattho daṁḍe puṇo cau-hattho |
Doṇṇi-sahassehiṁ daṁḍehiṁ kosa-pamāṇaṁ viyāṇehi || 40 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Cau-vīsa-aṁgulehiṁ (with 24 finger-widths) | hattho (1 Hasta / cubit) | daṁḍe puṇo cau-hattho (4 Hastas = 1 Daṇḍa / bow-length) | doṇṇi-sahassehiṁ daṁḍehiṁ (with 2,000 Daṇḍas) | kosa-pamāṇaṁ (the measure of 1 Krośa) | viyāṇehi (know thou).

English Translation:

"24 Aṅgulas = 1 Hasta; 4 Hastas = 1 Daṇḍa (Dhanuṣa); 2,000 Daṇḍas = 1 Krośa (Gavyūta)."

GĀTHĀ 41

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Cau-kosehiṁ joyaṇamekkaṁ havei savvattha |
Esā pamāṇa-saṁkhā majjhima-loyammi savvammi || 41 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Cau-kosehiṁ (with 4 Krośas) | joyaṇamekkaṁ (one Yojana) | havei (is) | savvattha (everywhere) | esā pamāṇa-saṁkhā (this standard unit system) | majjhima-loyammi savvammi (in the entire Middle World).
English Translation:
"4 Krośas = 1 Pramāṇa Yojana. This linear scale is universally applied across the geography of the entire Middle World."

GĀTHĀ 42

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Bāṇa-vihūṇe vikkhaṁbhe bāṇa-guṇe

cadu-guṇe tado mūle | Jīvā-pamāṇameyaṁ jiṇa-vara-vasahassa uvadeso || 42 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Bāṇa-vihūṇe vikkhaṁbhe (diameter minus the arrow) | bāṇa-guṇe (multiplied by the arrow) | cadu-guṇe (multiplied by 4) | tado mūle (then taking the square root) | jīvā-pamāṇameyaṁ (this is the chord measurement) | jiṇa-vara-vasahassa uvadeso (the teaching of the supreme Jina).

English Translation:

"Formula for the Chord (Jīvā): Subtract the arrow (h) from diameter (d), multiply by the arrow, multiply by 4, and take the square root: j = √(4h(d - h)) = 2√(h(d - h))."

GĀTHĀ 43

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Edeṇa kāraṇeṇa ya bharaha-khittassa uttara-jīvā |
Hoi caudasa-sahassā satteva sayā havaṁti judā || 43 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Edeṇa kāraṇeṇa ya (and by this mathematical method) | bharaha-khittassa uttara-jīvā (the northern chord of Bharata Kṣetra) | hoi caudasa-sahassā (is fourteen thousand) | satteva sayā (seven hundred) | havaṁti judā (joined with fractions).

English Translation:

"Applying this formula to Bharata Kṣetra (where h = 526 6/19 yojanas, d = 100,000 yojanas) yields a northern boundary chord along Himavān of 14,471 5/19 yojanas."

GĀTHĀ 44

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Vikkhaṁbha-vagga-jīvā-vagga-visese padaṁ tu soheūṇa |
Vikkhaṁbhādo avaṇida-daleṇa bāṇaṁ have ṇiyamā || 44 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Vikkhaṁbha-vagga (diameter squared) | jīvā-vagga-visese (minus chord squared) | padaṁ tu (square root) | soheūṇa (having subtracted from diameter) | daleṇa (by half) | bāṇaṁ have ṇiyamā (the arrow is produced universally).

English Translation:

"Formula for the Arrow / Height (Bāṇa): Subtract the square root of (d² - j²) from the diameter, and divide the result by 2: h = (d - √(d² - j²)) / 2."

GĀTHĀ 45

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Bāṇa-vaggassa chagguṇa-juda-jīvā-vaggassa mūleṇa |

Dhaṇu-puṭṭha-pamāṇaṁ tu samāseṇa viyāṇihi || 45 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Bāṇa-vaggassa chagguṇa (six times arrow squared) | juda-jīvā-vaggassa (added to chord squared) | mūleṇa (by the square root) | dhaṇu-puṭṭha-pamāṇaṁ (arc length measure) | samāseṇa (concisely) | viyāṇihi (know thou).

English Translation:

"Formula for Arc Length (Dhanuṣ-pṛṣṭha): Take the square root of (6h² + j²): s = √(6h² + j²)."

GĀTHĀ 46

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Barahassa dhaṇu-pamāṇaṁ paṇṇārasa-sahassa-mettamicchāyaṁ |
Lavaṇodahi-taṁsammi ya valaya-saṁṭhāṇa-sohide || 46 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:
Barahassa (of Bharata Kṣetra) | dhaṇu-pamāṇaṁ (arc measurement) | paṇṇārasa-sahassa-mettaṁ (approx. 14,510 yojanas) | lavaṇodahi-taṁsammi (along the Salt Ocean shore) | valaya-saṁṭhāṇa-sohide (adorned with ring-curvature).
English Translation:
"The curved southern coastline of Bharata Kṣetra touching the Lavaṇoda Ocean computes to approximately 14,510 yojanas and 1 krośa."

GĀTHĀ 47

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Jīvā-bāṇa-samāse bāṇa-guṇe taddaleṇa khitta-phalaṁ |
Dhaṇu-saṁṭhāṇa-khittesu muṇiyavvaṁ gaṇiya-satthesu || 47 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:

Jīvā-bāṇa-samāse (sum of chord and arrow) | bāṇa-guṇe (multiplied by arrow) | taddaleṇa (by half of that) | khitta-phalaṁ (surface area) | dhaṇu-saṁṭhāṇa-khittesu (in bow-shaped regions) | muṇiyavvaṁ (should be understood) | gaṇiya-satthesu (in mathematical sciences).

English Translation:

"Segment Area Formula: Multiply the sum of the chord and arrow by the arrow, and divide by 2: Area = ((j + h) × h) / 2."

GĀTHĀ 48

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Edeṇa ya sattheṇa ya savesiṁ kulagirīṇa khittāṇaṁ |
Jīvā-dhaṇu-bāṇāṇaṁ viṇṇāuṁ suṭṭha-sattaṁ tu || 48 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Edeṇa ya sattheṇa (by this science) | savesiṁ kulagirīṇa (of all boundary mountains) | khittāṇaṁ (and of regions) | jīvā-dhaṇu-bāṇāṇaṁ (of chords, arcs, and arrows) | viṇṇāuṁ (to know) | suṭṭha-sattaṁ tu (the exact reality indeed).

English Translation:

"Using these four canonical algorithms, the chords, arcs, arrows, and areas of all seven regions and six boundary mountain ranges of Jambūdvīpa are precisely determined."

GĀTHĀ 49

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Vairāmayiyā jagadī jambūdīvaṁ samaṁtā saṁveḍhei | Jala-ṇihi-tīra-vibhāe sura-gandhavva-samāulā || 49 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Vairāmayiyā (made of solid diamond) | jagadī (the perimeter wall) | jambūdīvaṁ samaṁtā (encircling Jambūdvīpa on all sides) | saṁveḍhei (encloses) | jala-ṇihi-tīra-vibhāe (along the ocean coastline) | sura-gandhavva-samāulā (filled with celestials and Gandharvas).

English Translation:

"The perimeter wall (Jagatī), constructed of solid, indestructible diamond, encloses the entire circumference of Jambūdvīpa along the oceanic coastline, populated by celestial beings and Gandharvas."

GĀTHĀ 50

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Uvariṁ aṭṭa-joyaṇa-tuṁgā mūle ekka-joyaṇaṁ gāḍhā |
Vairāmaya-bhittī sā savvattha samā viyāṇehi || 50 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:
Uvariṁ (above ground) | aṭṭa-joyaṇa-tuṁgā (8 yojanas tall) | mūle (at the base) | ekka-joyaṇaṁ gāḍhā (1 yojana embedded deep) | vairāmaya-bhittī sā (that diamond rampart) | savvattha samā (everywhere uniform) | viyāṇehi (know thou).
English Translation:
"The Jagatī wall rises 8 yojanas above the earth's surface and is embedded 1 yojana deep into the subterranean foundation rock."

GĀTHĀ 51

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Bārasa-joyaṇa-vitthiṇṇā mūle majjhe aṭṭa ya uvariṁ cauro |
Kameṇa hīyade vittho jagadīe jiṇuddidvo || 51 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:

Bārasa-joyaṇa-vitthiṇṇā mūle (12 yojanas wide at base) | majjhe aṭṭa (8 in middle) | uvariṁ cauro (4 at top) | kameṇa hīyade (tapers gradually) | vittho (the width) | jagadīe (of Jagatī) | jiṇuddidvo (proclaimed by Jinas).

English Translation:

"The Jagatī is 12 yojanas wide at its foundation base, 8 yojanas wide at mid-height, and tapers to 4 yojanas width at its upper crest terrace."

GĀTHĀ 52

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Tassa ya uvari-vibhāe kaṁgūrā hoṁti vicitta-rūvāṇi |
Rayaṇa-mayā laḷiyāo paṇa-saya-dhaṇu-tuṁga-sohāo || 52 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Tassa ya uvari-vibhāe (on its upper portion) | kaṁgūrā (battlements) | hoṁti

(are) | vicitta-rūvāṇi (of variegated forms) | rayaṇa-mayā (composed of gems) | laḷiyāo (graceful) | paṇa-saya-dhaṇu-tuṁga-sohāo (500 dhanuṣas tall).

English Translation:

"Along the 4-yojana wide upper crest terrace stand ornate jewel battlements (kāṅgūrā) rising 500 dhanuṣas (2,000 hastas) in height, shaped like seated monkeys' heads (kapiśīrṣa)."

GĀTHĀ 53

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Aṭṭhottara-saya-dhaya-vara-sohiyā pāsāya-maṁḍiyā laḷidā |
Taṁsi ya jagadī-majjhe vaṇa-khaṁḍo vaṭṭae rammo || 53 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Aṭṭhottara-saya-dhaya-vara-sohiyā (adorned with 108 supreme victory flags) | pāsāya-maṁḍiyā (graced with

crystal palaces) | laḷidā (delightful) | taṁsi ya jagadī-majjhe (at the inner base of Jagatī) | vaṇa-khaṁḍo (a forest belt) | vaṭṭae (exists) | rammo (charming).

English Translation:

"The battlements are adorned with crystalline pavilions and 108 auspicious victory flagstaffs. Directly along the inner base of the Jagatī lies a continuous flowering forest belt (Vanaṣkhaṇḍa)."

GĀTHĀ 54

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Ikka-joyaṇa-vikkhaṁbho vaṇa-khaṁḍo savvadā viyāṇehi |
Puppha-phalehiṁ samiddho sura-mithuṇehiṁ samāiṇṇo || 54 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Ikka-joyaṇa-vikkhaṁbho (one yojana in width) | vaṇa-khaṁḍo (the forest belt) | savvadā (always) | viyāṇehi (know thou)

| puppha-phalehiṁ samiddho (rich in flowers and fruits) | sura-mithuṇehiṁ (by celestial couples) | samāiṇṇo (frequented).

English Translation:

"This forest belt is uniformly 1 yojana (4 krośas) wide, perpetually abundant in celestial fruits and blossoming flowers, frequented by celestial couples."

GĀTHĀ 55

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Cattāri mahā-dārā jagadīe hoṁti causu disāsu |
Vijao vaijaṁto jayaṁto ya avarājio ṇāma || 55 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Cattāri mahā-dārā (four great gateways) | jagadīe (in the Jagatī wall) | hoṁti (are) | causu disāsu (in the four cardinal directions) | vijao (Vijaya) | vaijaṁto

(Vaijayanta) | jayaṁto (Jayanta) | ya avarājio (and Aparājita) | ṇāma (by name).

English Translation:

"Piercing the Jagatī wall in the four cardinal directions are the four great gateways: Vijaya (East), Vaijayanta (South), Jayanta (West), and Aparājita (North)."

GĀTHĀ 56

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Aṭṭha-joyaṇa-tuṁgā te cau-joyaṇa-vitthiṇṇā muṇeyavvā |
Dāra-kavāḍā ya tahā rayaṇa-mayā laḷiya-rūvā ya || 56 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Aṭṭha-joyaṇa-tuṁgā (8 yojanas high) | te (they) | cau-joyaṇa-vitthiṇṇā (4 yojanas wide) | muṇeyavvā (should be known) | dāra-kavāḍā ya (and the gate doors) |

tahā (similarly) | rayaṇa-mayā (made of jewels) | laḷiya-rūvā ya (of charming form).

English Translation:

"Each gateway measures exactly 8 yojanas in height, 4 yojanas in clear opening width, and 4 yojanas in depth, fitted with double doors of radiant crystal and gems."

GĀTHĀ 57

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Puvve vijao dāre vijao devo vasai suha-rūvo |

Dākhiṇe vaijaṁto vaijaṁto devo sura-gaṇāriho || 57 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Puvve vijao dāre (at the Eastern Vijaya gate) | vijao devo (Vijaya Deva) | vasai (resides) | suha-rūvo (of joyful form) | dākhiṇe vaijaṁto (at the Southern

Vaijayanta gate) | vaijaṁto devo (Vaijayanta Deva) | sura-gaṇāriho (worthy of celestial worship).

English Translation:

"The Eastern Vijaya Gate is presided over by the guardian deity Vijaya Deva; the Southern Vaijayanta Gate is presided over by Vaijayanta Deva."

GĀTHĀ 58

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Pacchima-dāre ya jayaṁto devo ciṭṭhai mahā-tejo |
Uttara-dāre puṇo avarājio devo muṇiyavvo || 58 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Pacchima-dāre (at the Western gate) | ya jayaṁto devo (Jayanta Deva) | ciṭṭhai (stands) | mahā-tejo (of vast radiance) | uttara-dāre (at Northern gate) | puṇo (again) | avarājio devo (Aparājita Deva) |

muṇiyavvo (should be known).

English Translation:

"At the Western Gate resides Jayanta Deva of vast radiance; at the Northern Gate resides the invincible guardian deity Aparājita Deva."

GĀTHĀ 59

Prakrit Text:

□□□□-□□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□

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Romanized Transliteration:

Palla-pamāṇaṁ āū tesiṁ devesu ṇiddiṭṭhā |
Cau-devī-parivārā ādāra-sahidā viyāṇehi || 59 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Palla-pamāṇaṁ (one Palyopama in span) | āū (the lifespan) | tesiṁ devesu (of those deities) | ṇiddiṭṭhā (declared) | cau-devī-parivārā (surrounded by 4 queens) | ādāra-sahidā (honored) | viyāṇehi (know thou).

English Translation:

"The lifespan of each guardian deity is exactly one Palyopama. Each resides in his upper gate palace surrounded by four principal queens and thousands of celestial attendants."

GĀTHĀ 60

Prakrit Text:

□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□-□□□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□

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Romanized Transliteration:

Jambūdīvassa majjhammi satta-khittāṇi hoṁti ṇiddiṭṭhā |
Chavveva ya kula-selā vāsāṇi vibhaṁjamāṇāo || 60 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Jambūdīvassa majjhammi (in Jambūdvīpa) | satta-khittāṇi (seven regions / realms) | hoṁti (are) | ṇiddiṭṭhā (proclaimed) | chavveva ya kula-selā (and six boundary mountains) | vāsāṇi (the regions) | vibhaṁjamāṇāo (dividing).

English Translation:

"Across the disc of Jambūdvīpa lie seven great habitable regions (Kṣetras), partitioned from south to north by six colossal east-west boundary mountain ranges (Kulācalas)."

GĀTHĀ 61

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Barahaṁ hemavayaṁ hari-vāsaṁ ceva mahāvidehaṁ tu |
Ramyaga-heraṇṇavayaṁ eravayaṁ ceva sattamā || 61 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Barahaṁ (Bharata) | hemavayaṁ (Haimavata) | hari-vāsaṁ (Hari Kṣetra) | ceva mahāvidehaṁ (and Mahāvideha) | ramyaga (Ramyaka) | heraṇṇavayaṁ (Hairaṇyavata) | eravayaṁ ceva (and Airāvata) | sattamā (the seventh).
English Translation:
"The seven regions from South to North

are: 1. Bharata Kṣetra, 2. Haimavata Kṣetra, 3. Hari Kṣetra, 4. Mahāvideha Kṣetra, 5. Ramyaka Kṣetra, 6. Hairaṇyavata Kṣetra, and 7. Airāvata Kṣetra."

GĀTHĀ 62

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Himavaṁto maha-himavaṁto ṇihadho ṇīlo ya rukmī ceva |
Siharī ya chavvede kula-pavvayā hoṁti ṇiyameṇa || 62 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Himavaṁto (Kṣudra Himavān) | maha-himavaṁto (Mahāhimavān) | ṇihadho (Niṣadha) | ṇīlo (Nīla) | ya rukmī ceva (and Rukmī) | siharī ya (and Śikharī) | chavvede (these six) | kula-pavvayā (boundary mountains) | hoṁti ṇiyameṇa (are universally).

English Translation:

"The six boundary mountain ranges are: 1. Kṣudra Himavān, 2. Mahāhimavān, 3. Niṣadha, 4. Nīla, 5. Rukmī, and 6. Śikharī."

GĀTHĀ 63

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Taṁsi ya kula-selesu chacceva mahā-sarā samuddivā | Pauma-mahapauma-tigiṁcha-kesarī-puṁḍarīyā ya || 63 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Taṁsi ya kula-selesu (and atop those boundary mountains) | chacceva mahā-sarā (six great lakes) | samuddivā (declared) | pauma (Padma) | mahapauma (Mahāpadma) | tigiṁcha (Tigiñcha) | kesarī (Kesarī) | puṁḍarīyā ya (Mahāpuṇḍarīka and Puṇḍarīka).

English Translation:

"Atop these six boundary mountain

ranges lie six vast summit lakes: Padma, Mahāpadma, Tigiñcha, Kesarī, Mahāpuṇḍarīka, and Puṇḍarīka."

GĀTHĀ 64

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Tesu saresu ya majjhe pauma-varā hoṁti joyaṇa-vitthā |
Siri-puvva-chakka-devī-bhavaṇa-vibhūsī-kidā rammā || 64 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Tesu saresu ya majjhe (and in the middle of those lakes) | pauma-varā (supreme lotuses) | hoṁti joyaṇa-vitthā (are one yojana wide) | siri-puvva-chakka-devī (six goddesses headed by Śrī) | bhavaṇa-vibhūsī-kidā (adorned with celestial palaces) | rammā (charming).

English Translation:

"In the center of each lake floats a celestial golden lotus measuring 1

yojana across, bearing the private palace of a presiding goddess: Śrī, Hrī, Dhṛti, Kīrti, Buddhi, and Lakṣmī."

GĀTHĀ 65

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Cauddasa mahā-ṇadīo tesiṁ saresu ṇissariūṇaṁ |
Lavaṇodahiṁ pavisaṁti sa-parivārāo vaṇṇidāo || 65 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Cauddasa mahā-ṇadīo (fourteen great rivers) | tesiṁ saresu ṇissariūṇaṁ (emerging from those lakes) | lavaṇodahiṁ pavisaṁti (enter the Salt Ocean) | sa-parivārāo (accompanied by their tributaries) | vaṇṇidāo (described).

English Translation:

"From these summit lakes emerge the 14 Great Rivers of Jambūdvīpa (Gaṅgā, Sindhu, Rohit, Harit, Sītā, Sītodā, etc.),

flowing across the realms accompanied by their tributaries to discharge into the Salt Ocean."

GĀTHĀ 66

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Barahassa majjha-bhāe viṇiggadā vijayāddha-pavvao ṇāma |
Puvva-vara-samudda-taṁso pavaṇa-surāṇaṁ āvāso || 66 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Barahassa majjha-bhāe (in the middle portion of Bharata) | viṇiggadā (situated) | vijayāddha-pavvao ṇāma (the mountain named Vijayārdha) | puvva-vara-samudda-taṁso (touching the eastern and western oceans) | pavaṇa-surāṇaṁ āvāso (abode of Vidyādharas and celestials).

English Translation:

"Traversing the center of Bharata Kṣetra

from East to West is Mount Vijayārdha, touching the ocean on both flanks, serving as the dwelling realm of the aerial Vidyādharas."

GĀTHĀ 67

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Paṇa-vīsa-joyaṇa-tuṁgo paṇṇāsaṁ joyaṇāṇi vitthiṇṇo |
Majjhe dasa-joyaṇa-vittho uvari siharesu sohaṁto || 67 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Paṇa-vīsa-joyaṇa-tuṁgo (25 yojanas tall) | paṇṇāsaṁ joyaṇāṇi vitthiṇṇo (50 yojanas broad at base) | majjhe dasa-joyaṇa-vittho (10 yojanas broad at middle/crest) | uvari siharesu sohaṁto (adorned with summit peaks above).

English Translation:

"Mount Vijayārdha rises 25 yojanas in height, measures 50 yojanas in width at

its base, and 10 yojanas at its summit plateau, crowned with 9 crystalline peaks."

GĀTHĀ 68

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Taṁsi ya vijayāddhe duve seḍhīo hoṁti vijjādharāṇaṁ |
Paṁcāsaṁ puvve seḍhī saṭṭhī ya uttare hoṁti || 68 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Taṁsi ya vijayāddhe (and on that Vijayārdha) | duve seḍhīo (two terraces) | hoṁti vijjādharāṇaṁ (are of the Vidyādharas) | paṁcāsaṁ puvve seḍhī (50 cities on southern terrace) | saṭṭhī ya uttare hoṁti (and 60 cities on northern terrace).

English Translation:

"On the flanks of Vijayārdha lie the two Vidyādhara terraces, housing 50 grand cities on the southern range and 60

cities on the northern range (110 cities total)."

GĀTHĀ 69

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Gaṁgā-siṁdhū-ṇadīhiṁ ya vijayāddheṇa saṁvibhatto so |
Chabbhāo baraha-khitto ṇiddiṣṭho jiṇa-variṁdehiṁ || 69 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Gaṁgā-siṁdhū-ṇadīhiṁ ya (and by the Gaṅgā and Sindhu rivers) | vijayāddheṇa (by Mount Vijayārdha) | saṁvibhatto so (partitioned that) | chabbhāo (six sectors) | baraha-khitto (Bharata Kṣetra) | ṇiddiṣṭho jiṇa-variṁdehiṁ (proclaimed by the supreme Jinas).
English Translation:
"By the intersecting axes of Mount Vijayārdha and the Gaṅgā and Sindhu rivers, Bharata Kṣetra is partitioned into

six distinct sectors (Ṣaṭkhaṇḍa)."

GĀTHĀ 70

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Majjhima-dākhiṇa-bhāe ajja-khaṁḍo tti vaṇṇio satthe |
Sesa-paṁca-khaṁḍāṇi mleccha-saṇṇāṇi ṇādavvā || 70 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Majjhima-dākhiṇa-bhāe (in the central southern portion) | ajja-khaṁḍo (the Ārya Khaṇḍa) | tti (thus) | vaṇṇio satthe (described in scriptures) | sesa-paṁca-khaṁḍāṇi (the remaining five sectors) | mleccha-saṇṇāṇi (designated as Mleccha lands) | ṇādavvā (should be known).
English Translation:
"The central southern sector is the sacred Ārya Khaṇḍa, the sole realm of Tīrthaṅkaras, monastic vows, and liberation; the remaining five outer

sectors are designated as Mleccha Khaṇḍas."

GĀTHĀ 71

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Timissa-khaṁḍappavāda-guhāo vijayāddha-majjhammi | Paṇṇāsaṁ joyaṇa-dīhā aṭṭha-joyaṇa-tuṁgā ya || 71 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Timissa-khaṁḍappavāda-guhāo (Timisra and Khaṇḍaprapāta caves) | vijayāddha-majjhammi (within Vijayārdha) | paṇṇāsaṁ joyaṇa-dīhā (50 yojanas long) | aṭṭha-joyaṇa-tuṁgā ya (and 8 yojanas high).
English Translation:
"Through the base of Mount Vijayārdha pass the twin caves Timisra (transited by the Sindhu) and Khaṇḍaprapāta (transited by the Gaṅgā), measuring 50

yojanas in length and 8 yojanas in height."

GĀTHĀ 72

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Dāra-kavāḍāṇi tahā aṭṭha-joyaṇa-tuṁgāṇi vicchiṇṇāṇi |
Vairāmayāṇi diṭṭhāṇi cakkavaṭṭi-daṁḍa-bhejjāṇi || 72 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Dāra-kavāḍāṇi (the gateway doors) | tahā (similarly) | aṭṭha-joyaṇa-tuṁgāṇi (8 yojanas high) | vicchiṇṇāṇi (wide) | vairāmayāṇi diṭṭhāṇi (made of diamond) | cakkavaṭṭi-daṁḍa-bhejjāṇi (opened by the Cakravartī's staff).

English Translation:

"The stone portals of these caves are 8 yojanas high, sealed with diamond doors that can only be opened when struck three times by a sovereign Cakravartī

with his divine Daṇḍaratna staff."

GĀTHĀ 73

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Kākiṇī-rayaṇeṇa tahā sūra-maṁḍalāṇi lihamāṇo |
Aṁdhayāra-ṇāsaṁ kuṇai cakkavaṭṭī sa-seṇṇo so || 73 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Kākiṇī-rayaṇeṇa (with the Kākiṇī gem-jewel) | tahā (similarly) | sūra-maṁḍalāṇi (radiant sun-circles) | lihamāṇo (drawing/inscribing) | aṁdhayāra-ṇāsaṁ kuṇai (destroys the darkness) | cakkavaṭṭī sa-seṇṇo so (the Cakravartī with his army).

English Translation:

"To traverse the subterranean cave, the Cakravartī uses his luminous Kākiṇīratna gem to draw radiant sun-discs on the crystal cavern walls every 48 daṇḍas,

dispelling the darkness for his marching army."

GĀTHĀ 74

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Chavviha-kāla-vihāṇaṁ barahammi ya eravae ya vaṭṭai |
Osappiṇī-ussappiṇī dasa-koḍā-koḍi-sārehiṁ || 74 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Chavviha-kāla-vihāṇaṁ (the sixfold time system) | barahammi ya eravae ya (in Bharata and in Airāvata) | vaṭṭai (operates) | osappiṇī-ussappiṇī (Avasarpiṇī and Utsarpiṇī) | dasa-koḍā-koḍi-sārehiṁ (each of 10 Koṭā-koṭī Sāgaropamas).

English Translation:

"Across Bharata and Airāvata Kṣetras operates the sixfold cosmic time wheel, alternating between the descending

(Avasarpiṇī) and ascending (Utsarpiṇī) cycles of 10 Koṭā-koṭī Sāgaropamas each."

GĀTHĀ 75

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Susamā-susamā paḍhamā susamā tado ya susama-dussamā jādā | Dussama-susamā dussamā dussama-dussamā ya chaṭṭhā sā || 75 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Susamā-susamā paḍhamā (1st: Suṣamā-suṣamā) | susamā tado (then 2nd: Suṣamā) | ya susama-dussamā jādā (and 3rd: Suṣamā-duḥṣamā arises) | dussama-susamā (4th: Duḥṣamā-suṣamā) | dussamā (5th: Duḥṣamā) | dussama-dussamā ya chaṭṭhā sā (and 6th: Duḥṣamā-duḥṣamā).

English Translation:

"The six successive eras of the

descending cycle (Avasarpiṇī) are: 1. Suṣamā-suṣamā (Extreme Bliss), 2. Suṣamā (Bliss), 3. Suṣamā-duḥṣamā (Bliss-Sorrow), 4. Duḥṣamā-suṣamā (Sorrow-Bliss / Karmabhūmi), 5. Duḥṣamā (Sorrow / Present Era), and 6. Duḥṣamā-duḥṣamā (Extreme Sorrow & Savagery)."

TILOYAPAṆṆATTĪ (TRILOKAPRAJÑAPTIḤ)

CATURTHA MAHĀDHIKĀRA (CHAPTER 4): MADHYALOKA-JAMBŪDVĪPA

Author: Ācārya Yativṛṣabha (c. 6th Century CE) | Original Language: Śaurasenī Prakrit

Complete Unabridged Verse-by-Verse Translation & Mathematical Commentary (Gāthās 76 to 150)

GĀTHĀ 76

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Dārāṇaṁ uvari-bhāe pāsādā hoṁti rayaṇa-rūvāṇi |
Cau-joyaṇa-ucchehā do-joyaṇa-vitthaḍā ṇiccā || 76 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Dārāṇaṁ uvari-bhāe (above the four gateways) | pāsādā (celestial palaces) | hoṁti (are) | rayaṇa-rūvāṇi (composed of nine precious gems) | cau-joyaṇa-ucchehā (4 yojanas in height) | do-joyaṇa-vitthaḍā (2 yojanas in length and width) | ṇiccā (eternal).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Above each of the four cardinal gateways (Vijaya, Vaijayanta, Jayanta, Aparājita) stand eternal celestial palaces (Prāsādas) constructed of pure gemstones, measuring 4 yojanas in height and 2 yojanas in square breadth."

GĀTHĀ 77

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Ti-bhūmiyā te pāsādā maṇikaṁcaṇa-thaṁbha-maṁḍiyā rammā |
Taṁsi ya majjha-padese siṁhāsana-saṁṭhiyā siddhā || 77 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Ti-bhūmiyā (three-storied) | te pāsādā (those palaces) | maṇikaṁcaṇa-thaṁbha-maṁḍiyā (adorned with jewel-gold pillars) | rammā (charming) | taṁsi ya majjha-padese (in their central sanctum) | siṁhāsana-saṁṭhiyā (seated on lion-thrones) | siddhā (eternal Jina / Siddha icons).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"These celestial palaces consist of three distinct tiers, adorned with pillars of crystal, emerald, and gold. Within their central sanctum stand crystalline lion-thrones enshrining eternal, non-manufactured icons of the liberated Siddhas."

GĀTHĀ 78

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Toraṇa-pāsāya-judā vara-pauma-ladā-vicitta-sohā ya |
Ghaṁṭā-jāla-kalāvehiṁ maṇirayaṇa-vibhūsidā savve || 78 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Toraṇa-pāsāya-judā (joined with archway festoons and pavilions) | vara-pauma-ladā-vicitta-sohā (beautified with carved lotus creepers) | ya (and) | ghaṁṭā-jāla-kalāvehiṁ (with clusters of tinkling golden bells) | maṇirayaṇa-vibhūsidā (adorned with gems) | savve (all).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"All four gateway palaces are embellished with arched toraṇas carved with celestial lotus creepers, jeweled screens, and clusters of golden bells that

chime softly with the movement of gentle celestial breezes."

GĀTHĀ 79

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Puvva-dāre ya pāsāde vijao ṇāmeṇa so suro vasai |
Dākhiṇe vaijaṁta-suro pacchime ya jayaṁtago devo || 79 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Puvva-dāre (at East gate) | ya pāsāde (in the palace) | vijao ṇāmeṇa so suro (that deity named Vijaya) | vasai (dwells) | dākhiṇe (at South) | vaijaṁta-suro (Vaijayanta deity) | pacchime (at West) | ya jayaṁtago devo (Jayanta deity).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"In the eastern gateway palace dwells the guardian deity Vijaya; in the southern palace dwells Vaijayanta; in the

western palace dwells Jayanta; and in the northern palace resides Aparājita."

GĀTHĀ 80

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Uttara-dāre pāsāde vasai avarājio mahā-tejo |
Cattāro vi surimdā jagadī-rakkhā-karā siddhā || 80 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Uttara-dāre pāsāde (in the northern gate palace) | vasai (resides) | avarājio (Aparājita) | mahā-tejo (of vast splendor) | cattāro vi surimdā (all four sovereign deities) | jagadī-rakkhā-karā (protectors of the Jagatī wall) | siddhā (established).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"In the northern gateway palace dwells the luminous Aparājita Deva. These four celestial lords are the eternal, divinely

appointed protectors of the Jagatī perimeter wall of Jambūdvīpa."

GĀTHĀ 81

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Tesiṁ cauṇhaṁ devāṇaṁ ṇagarāṇi havaṁti dāresu |
Lavaṇodahi-taṁsammi ya valaya-saṁṭhāṇa-sohidāṇi || 81 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Tesiṁ cauṇhaṁ devāṇaṁ (of those four deities) | ṇagarāṇi (sovereign cities) | havaṁti (are situated) | dāresu (near the gateways) | lavaṇodahi-taṁsammi (along the Salt Ocean shore) | ya (and) | valaya-saṁṭhāṇa-sohidāṇi (adorned in ring formations).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Adjacent to each gateway, extending into the coastline of the Lavaṇoda

Ocean, are the magnificent sovereign cities (Nagaras) of these four guardian deities, laid out in curved ring formations."

GĀTHĀ 82

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Vijao devassa puraṁ puvva-dāre samuddivaṁ |
Satta-sahassa-joyaṇā vitthā puvva-vara-vihāṇeṇa || 82 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Vijao devassa puraṁ (city of Vijaya Deva) | puvva-dāre (at East gate) | samuddivaṁ (declared) | satta-sahassa-joyaṇa (7,000 yojanas) | vitthā (broad) | puvva-vara-vihāṇeṇa (in East-West extension).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The capital city of Vijaya Deva, situated

outside the Eastern Vijaya Gate, extends 7,000 yojanas in radial breadth along the oceanic shelf."

GĀTHĀ 83

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Emeva dakkhiṇe ceva vaijaṁta-puraṁ havei vitthiṇṇaṁ |
Pacchima-uttaresu tahā doṇhaṁ purāṇi muṇeyavvā || 83 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Emeva (in identical manner) | dakkhiṇe ceva (in the South) | vaijaṁta-puraṁ (city of Vaijayanta) | havei vitthiṇṇaṁ (is extended) | pacchima-uttaresu tahā (in West and North similarly) | doṇhaṁ purāṇi (the cities of both) | muṇeyavvā (should be understood).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"In identical dimensions, the southern

city of Vaijayanta, the western city of Jayanta, and the northern city of Aparājita each extend 7,000 yojanas in breadth across their respective oceanic sectors."

GĀTHĀ 84

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Savesu tesu ṇagaresu pāsādā savva-kāmadā |
Sura-kaṇṇā-sahassehiṁ ṇiccaṁ saṁkula-maṁḍiyā || 84 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Savesu tesu ṇagaresu (in all those cities) | pāsādā (palaces) | savva-kāmadā (fulfilling all desires) | sura-kaṇṇā-sahassehiṁ (with thousands of celestial nymphs) | ṇiccaṁ (perpetually) | saṁkula-maṁḍiyā (thronged and adorned).

English Translation & Mathematical

Analysis:
"Within all these guardian cities stand wish-fulfilling crystal palaces, perpetually thronged by thousands of celestial nymphs and Gandharva musicians."

GĀTHĀ 85

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Ikkikkassa suriṁdassa cattāri agga-mahiso |
Causaṭṭhi-sahassāo sura-kaṇṇāo ya sesāo || 85 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Ikkikkassa suriṁdassa (of each celestial guardian lord) | cattāri agga-mahiso (four principal queens) | causaṭṭhi-sahassāo (sixty-four thousand) | sura-kaṇṇāo (celestial maidens) | ya sesāo (and other attendants).
English Translation & Mathematical

Analysis:
"Each of the four guardian lords possesses four principal queens (Agra-mahiṣīs) and a retinue of 64,000 celestial maidens who serve in his council halls."

GĀTHĀ 86

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Tiṇṇi ya parisāo hoṁti abbhaṁtara-majjha-bāhirā ceva |
Aṭṭha-sahassa-pamāṇā atta-rakkhā sura-varā tesiṁ || 86 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:
Tiṇṇi ya parisāo (three assembly councils) | hoṁti (are) | abbhaṁtara (inner) | majjha (middle) | bāhirā (outer) | ceva (indeed) | aṭṭha-sahassa-pamāṇā (8,000 in count) | atta-rakkhā (bodyguard deities) | sura-varā tesiṁ (their supreme celestials).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Each guardian deity governs through three assembly councils (Inner, Middle, and Outer Pariṣads) and is protected by 8,000 personal bodyguard deities (Ātmarakṣaka Devas)."

GĀTHĀ 87

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Aṇīyāṇi ya sattāo hatthī-assa-rahāiṇo | Pāyakka-pamuhāo ya ṇiddidvāo jiṇehiṁ tā || 87 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Aṇīyāṇi ya sattāo (seven military divisions / armies) | hatthī (elephant corps) | assa (cavalry) | rahāiṇo (chariots etc.) | pāyakka-pamuhāo (infantry etc.) | ya (and) | ṇiddidvāo jiṇehiṁ tā (declared by the Jinas).

English Translation & Mathematical

Analysis:
"Their royal retinue includes seven divine armies: elephant divisions, divine cavalry, celestial chariots, infantry, heavenly dancers, musicians, and standard-bearers."

GĀTHĀ 88

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Palla-pamāṇaṁ āū tesiṁ savvāṇaṁ muṇiyavvaṁ |
Veuvviya-sarīrehiṁ ṇāṇā-rūva-dharehiṁ te || 88 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:
Palla-pamāṇaṁ āū (lifespan of 1 Palyopama) | tesiṁ savvāṇaṁ (of all of them) | muṇiyavvaṁ (should be understood) | veuvviya-sarīrehiṁ (possessing transformational fluid bodies / Vaikriyika) | ṇāṇā-rūva-dharehiṁ (assuming diverse forms) | te (they).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"All four guardian lords and their queens possess a lifespan of exactly 1 Palyopama, endowed with luminous transformational bodies (Vaikriyika Śarīra) capable of assuming diverse celestial forms at will."

GĀTHĀ 89

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Kadāvi ya samosaraṇe jiṇiṁdāṇaṁ mahā-mahe |
Vaṁdaṇaṭṭhe gacchaṁti sa-parivārā sura-varā || 89 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Kadāvi ya (and whenever) | samosaraṇe (in the Samavasaraṇa assembly) | jiṇiṁdāṇaṁ (of the supreme Jinas) | mahā-mahe (during grand celebrations / Kalyāṇakas) | vaṁdaṇaṭṭhe (for the

purpose of veneration) | gacchaṁti (they go) | sa-parivārā (with their retinues) | sura-varā (supreme deities).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Whenever a Tīrthaṅkara attains Omniscience or holds an assembly, these four guardian lords depart with their retinues to worship at the Samavasaraṇa and celebrate the Pañca Kalyāṇakas."

GĀTHĀ 90

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Esā cau-dārāṇaṁ vihī samāseṇa kīrtidā | Jagadī-majjhe vaṇa-khaṁḍa-sarūvaṁ vocchahaṁ tado || 90 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Esā (this) | cau-dārāṇaṁ vihī (rule of the 4 gates) | samāseṇa (concisely) | kīrtidā (proclaimed) | jagadī-majjhe (along the

inner base of Jagatī) | vaṇa-khaṁḍa-sarūvaṁ (nature of the forest belt) | vocchahaṁ (I shall declare) | tado (then).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Such is the concise declaration of the Four Cardinal Gateways. I shall now expound the nature and topography of the green forest belt (Vanaṣkhaṇḍa) lining the inner base of the Jagatī."

GĀTHĀ 91

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Jagadīe aṁto-bhāe cattāri-kosa-vitthiṇṇo |
Sayala-disaṁ saṁveḍhiya vaṇa-khaṁḍo vaṭṭae suho || 91 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Jagadīe aṁto-bhāe (at the inner base of Jagatī) | cattāri-kosa-vitthiṇṇo (4 krośas /

1 yojana wide) | sayala-disaṁ (in all directions) | saṁveḍhiya (encircling) | vaṇa-khaṁḍo (forest belt) | vaṭṭae (exists) | suho (delightful).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Directly hugging the inner foundation of the Jagatī is a continuous circular forest belt, exactly 4 krośas (1 Pramāṇa Yojana) in width, encompassing the entire 316,227 yojana perimeter of Jambūdvīpa."

GĀTHĀ 92

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Ramaṇijja-rūva-dharo ṇāṇā-viha-dumehiṁ sohido | Kaṁdaṁba-caṁpaga-vagehiṁ āsoga-sāla-maṁḍio || 92 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Ramaṇijja-rūva-dharo (possessing

charming form) | ṇāṇā-viha-dumehiṁ sohido (adorned with diverse celestial trees) | kaṁdaṁba-caṁpaga-vagehiṁ (Kadamba, Campaka groves) | āsoga-sāla-maṁḍio (decorated with Aśoka and Śāla trees).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"This forest is adorned with hundreds of species of flowering and fruit-bearing trees: Kadamba, Campaka, Bakula, Nāgakesara, Aśoka, Śāla, and evergreen Mango groves."

GĀTHĀ 93

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Taṁsi ya vaṇa-khaṁḍa-majjhe vāvīo hoṁti laḷiyāo |
Maṇirayaṇa-sovāṇāo khīroda-samāṇi jalāī || 93 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Taṁsi ya vaṇa-khaṁḍa-majjhe (within that forest belt) | vāvīo (stepwells / water ponds) | hoṁti laḷiyāo (are delightful) | maṇirayaṇa-sovāṇāo (with jewel-gem stairways) | khīroda-samāṇi jalāī (waters sweet like the Milk Ocean).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Interspersed throughout the forest belt are square stepwells and lotus ponds (Vāpīs) with crystal steps, containing sweet, clear waters resembling the milk of Kṣīroda Ocean."

GĀTHĀ 94

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Pauma-vaṇa-sahidāo visāla-kamalehiṁ saṁkulāo ya |
Bhamarāvali-saṁgīe guṁjaṁta-rava-sohiyāo || 94 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Pauma-vaṇa-sahidāo (endowed with lotus groves) | visāla-kamalehiṁ (with vast blooming lotuses) | saṁkulāo (filled) | ya (and) | bhamarāvali-saṁgīe (with musical hum of black bees) | guṁjaṁta-rava-sohiyāo (beautified by resonating drone).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"These ponds are filled with multicolored blooming lotuses whose fragrant pollen attracts swarms of celestial bees that hum in melodious harmonies."

GĀTHĀ 95

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Vaṇa-devayāo tesu pāsādesu vasanti suhā |
Kiṇṇara-gandhavva-samedā gīya-vāitta-radāo || 95 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Vaṇa-devayāo (forest deities / Vanadevatās) | tesu pāsādesu (in those tree pavilions) | vasanti (reside) | suhā (happily) | kiṇṇara-gandhavva-samedā (accompanied by Kinnaras and Gandharvas) | gīya-vāitta-radāo (devoted to song and celestial music).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Forest deities (Vanadevatās) and Kinnaras reside in crystalline arbors within the grove, spending their days in song and instrumental concerts praising the Jinas."

GĀTHĀ 96

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Evaṁ vaṇa-khaṁḍassa sarūvaṁ vottūṇa jahā-vidhiṁ |
Satta-khitta-vibhāgaṁ tu vocchāmi adulovamaṁ || 96 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:
Evaṁ (thus) | vaṇa-khaṁḍassa sarūvaṁ (nature of the forest belt) | vottūṇa (having spoken) | jahā-vidhiṁ (according to rule) | satta-khitta-vibhāgaṁ (the division of the 7 regions) | tu (indeed) | vocchāmi (I shall declare) | adulovamaṁ (incomparable).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Having described the perimeter wall and its forest belt, I shall now declare the seven great continental regions (Kṣetras) that divide Jambūdvīpa."

GĀTHĀ 97

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Dākhiṇādo uttaṁ jāva satta khittāṇi vaṭṭare |
Chavveva ya kulādīo vāsāṇi vibhayāvagā || 97 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Dākhiṇādo uttaṁ jāva (from South to North) | satta khittāṇi (seven regions) | vaṭṭare (exist) | chavveva ya kulādīo (and six boundary mountain ranges) | vāsāṇi (the realms) | vibhayāvagā (dividing into zones).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"From South to North, seven continental realms exist, partitioned from one another by six colossal east-west boundary mountain ranges (Kulācalas)."

GĀTHĀ 98

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Paḍhamaṁ baraha-ṇāmaṁ tu vidiyaṁ hemavayaṁ have |
Tadiyaṁ hari-vāsaṁ tu cauttthaṁ ca mahāvidehagaṁ || 98 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Paḍhamaṁ (first) | baraha-ṇāmaṁ tu

(named Bharata) | vidiyaṁ (second) | hemavayaṁ have (is Haimavata) | tadiyaṁ (third) | hari-vāsaṁ tu (Hari Kṣetra) | cauttthaṁ ca (and fourth) | mahāvidehagaṁ (Mahāvideha).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The first southern region is Bharata Kṣetra; the second is Haimavata; the third is Hari Kṣetra; and the fourth is the great central realm, Mahāvideha Kṣetra."

GĀTHĀ 99

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Paṁcamaṁ rammagaṁ khittaṁ chaṭṭhe heraṇṇavayaṁ tahā |
Sattamaṁ eravayaṁ ṇāma khittaṁ savvattha-sohidaṁ || 99 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Paṁcamaṁ (fifth) | rammagaṁ khittaṁ (Ramyaka region) | chaṭṭhe (sixth) |

heraṇṇavayaṁ (Hairaṇyavata) | tahā (similarly) | sattamaṁ (seventh) | eravayaṁ ṇāma (named Airāvata) | khittaṁ (region) | savvattha-sohidaṁ (glorious in all aspects).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The fifth region is Ramyaka; the sixth is Hairaṇyavata; and the seventh is Airāvata Kṣetra at the northern apex of the continent."

GĀTHĀ 100

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Baraha-hemavayāṇaṁ majjhe himavaṁto maha-dharo | Hemavaya-hari-vāsāṇaṁ majjhe maha-himavaṁtago || 100 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Baraha-hemavayāṇaṁ majjhe (between Bharata and Haimavata) | himavaṁto

maha-dharo (the great Himavān mountain) | hemavaya-hari-vāsāṇaṁ majjhe (between Haimavata and Hari) | maha-himavaṁtago (the Mahāhimavān mountain).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Between Bharata and Haimavata stands Kṣudra Himavān; between Haimavata and Hari Kṣetra stands the silver range Mahāhimavān."

GĀTHĀ 101

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Hari-mahāvidehāṇaṁ majjhe ṇihada-pavvao have |
Mahāvideha-rammagāṇaṁ majjhe ṇīlo maha-dharo || 101 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Hari-mahāvidehāṇaṁ majjhe (between Hari and Mahāvideha) | ṇihada-pavvao

have (stands Mount Niṣadha) | mahāvideha-rammagāṇaṁ majjhe (between Mahāvideha and Ramyaka) | ṇīlo maha-dharo (the great Nīla mountain).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Between Hari Kṣetra and Mahāvideha stands Mount Niṣadha; between Mahāvideha and Ramyaka stands the blue sapphire range, Mount Nīla."

GĀTHĀ 102

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Rammaga-heraṇṇavayāṇaṁ majjhe rukmī tti pavvao | Heraṇṇavaya-erave majjhe siharī ya viyāṇihi || 102 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Rammaga-heraṇṇavayāṇaṁ majjhe (between Ramyaka and Hairaṇyavata) |

rukmī tti pavvao (the mountain named Rukmī) | heraṇṇavaya-erave majjhe (between Hairaṇyavata and Airāvata) | siharī ya (Mount Śikharī) | viyāṇihi (know thou).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Between Ramyaka and Hairaṇyavata stands Mount Rukmī; between Hairaṇyavata and Airāvata stands the all-jeweled range, Mount Śikharī."

GĀTHĀ 103

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Ede chavveva kula-selā vāsāṇaṁ sīma-kāragā |
Puvva-vara-samuddaṁ tāva vitthadā lavaṇodahiṁ || 103 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Ede chavveva kula-selā (these six boundary mountains) | vāsāṇaṁ sīma-

kāragā (demarcating the regional borders) | puvva-vara-samuddaṁ tāva (reaching from East to West ocean) | vitthadā (extended) | lavaṇodahiṁ (touching the Salt Ocean).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"These six boundary mountain ranges run continuously from East to West, touching the diamond Jagatī wall and Lavaṇoda Ocean on both extremities."

GĀTHĀ 104

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Khitta-selāṇaṁ vikkhaṁbho ega-saya-ṇavadi-bhājido | Jambūdīva-vikkhaṁbheṇa guṇa-bhāgeṇa jāyade || 104 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Khitta-selāṇaṁ vikkhaṁbho (the breadth of regions and mountains) | ega-saya-

ṇavadi-bhājido (divided into 190 proportional parts) | jambūdīva-vikkhaṁbheṇa (along Jambūdvīpa's diameter) | guṇa-bhāgeṇa jāyade (is produced by part ratios).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The North-South breadth of every region and mountain range is calculated by dividing the 100,000 yojana diameter of Jambūdvīpa into 190 equal proportional units (bhāgas)."

GĀTHĀ 105

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Ikka-bhāgo have baraho doṇṇi bhāgā kulagirī |
Cau-bhāgeṇa ya hemavayaṁ cattāri maha-himavaṁtago || 105 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Ikka-bhāgo (1 part) | have baraho (is

Bharata) | doṇṇi bhāgā kulagirī (2 parts for Himavān mountain) | cau-bhāgeṇa ya hemavayaṁ (4 parts for Haimavata) | cattāri maha-himavaṁtago (4 parts for Mahāhimavān).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Proportional Unit Allocation: Bharata Kṣetra = 1 part; Himavān = 2 parts; Haimavata = 4 parts; Mahāhimavān = 4 parts."

GĀTHĀ 106

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Aṭṭha-bhāgā hari-vāso aṭṭha ṇihado mahā-girī |
Causaṭṭhī ya mahāvideho samo majjha-padesago || 106 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Aṭṭha-bhāgā (8 parts) | hari-vāso (Hari Kṣetra) | aṭṭha ṇihado mahā-girī (8 parts

for Mount Niṣadha) | causaṭṭhī ya mahāvideho (64 parts for Mahāvideha) | samo majjha-padesago (equally centered).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Hari Kṣetra = 8 parts; Mount Niṣadha = 8 parts; and the great central realm of Mahāvideha = 64 parts."

GĀTHĀ 107

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Aṭṭha-bhāgā have ṇīlo aṭṭha rammaga-khittago |

Cau-bhāgeṇa ya rukmī ya cattāri heraṇṇavayaṁ tahā || 107 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Aṭṭha-bhāgā have ṇīlo (8 parts for Mount Nīla) | aṭṭha rammaga-khittago (8 parts for Ramyaka Kṣetra) | cau-bhāgeṇa ya rukmī (4 parts for Mount Rukmī) | cattāri

heraṇṇavayaṁ tahā (4 parts for Hairaṇyavata).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Symmetrically north of Meru: Mount Nīla = 8 parts; Ramyaka = 8 parts; Mount Rukmī = 4 parts; Hairaṇyavata = 4 parts."

GĀTHĀ 108

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Doṇṇi bhāgā siharī ya ekka-bhāgo eravayaṁ have |
Evaṁ ekka-sayaṁ ṇavadī bhāgā hoṁti samāgadā || 108 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Doṇṇi bhāgā siharī (2 parts for Mount Śikharī) | ya ekka-bhāgo eravayaṁ have (and 1 part for Airāvata) | evaṁ (thus) | ekka-sayaṁ ṇavadī bhāgā (190 parts) | hoṁti samāgadā (are aggregated

together).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Mount Śikharī = 2 parts; and Airāvata Kṣetra = 1 part. Sum of parts: 1 + 2 + 4 + 4 + 8 + 8 + 64 + 8 + 8 + 4 + 4 + 2 + 1 = exactly 190 parts."

GĀTHĀ 109

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Ikka-bhāgassa ya pamāṇaṁ paṁca-sayā havei joyaṇā |
Chavvīsa ya chacceva kalā uṇavīsā vibhājidā || 109 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Ikka-bhāgassa ya pamāṇaṁ (value of 1 proportional part) | paṁca-sayā joyaṇā (500 yojanas) | chavvīsa ya (and 26) | chacceva kalā uṇavīsā vibhājidā (and 6/19 fractions).

English Translation & Mathematical

Analysis:
"The exact value of 1 proportional part = 100,000 / 190 = 526 6/19 Yojanas (approx. 526.3158 yojanas)."

GĀTHĀ 110

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Barahassa ya vikkhaṁbho paṁca-saya-chavvīsa joyaṇā |
Chacceva ya kalāo puṇa uṇavīsa-vibhājidā || 110 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Barahassa ya vikkhaṁbho (breadth of Bharata Kṣetra) | paṁca-saya-chavvīsa joyaṇā (526 yojanas) | chacceva ya kalāo puṇa uṇavīsa-vibhājidā (and 6/19 fraction of a yojana).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"The north-to-south breadth of Bharata Kṣetra is exactly 1 part = 526 6/19

Yojanas."

GĀTHĀ 111

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Himavaṁtassa uccheho ekka-sayaṁ joyaṇāṇi tu |
Sahassamekkaṁ bāvaṇṇaṁ duvālasa kalāo ya || 111 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Himavaṁtassa uccheho (elevation of Himavān) | ekka-sayaṁ joyaṇāṇi (100 yojanas) | sahassamekkaṁ bāvaṇṇaṁ (1,052 yojanas breadth) | duvālasa kalāo ya (and 12/19 fractions).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Mount Kṣudra Himavān rises 100 yojanas high, and its north-south breadth is 2 parts = 1,052 12/19 Yojanas."

GĀTHĀ 112

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Hemavayassa vikkhaṁbho doṇṇi sahassā havei joyaṇā |
Ikka-sayaṁ paṁca-judaṁ paṁca-kalā ya sesagā || 112 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Hemavayassa vikkhaṁbho (breadth of Haimavata Kṣetra) | doṇṇi sahassā joyaṇā (2,000 yojanas) | ikka-sayaṁ paṁca-judaṁ (one hundred and five) | paṁca-kalā ya sesagā (and 5/19 fraction).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Haimavata Kṣetra measures 4 parts = 2,105 5/19 Yojanas in north-south breadth."

GĀTHĀ 113

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Maha-himavaṁta-selo vi tāvametto havei vitthado |
Uccheho puṇa tasso do-saya-joyaṇa-pamāṇago || 113 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Maha-himavaṁta-selo vi (Mount Mahāhimavān also) | tāvametto havei vitthado (is equally broad: 2,105 5/19 yo.) | uccheho puṇa tasso (its elevation however) | do-saya-joyaṇa-pamāṇago (is 200 yojanas).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Mount Mahāhimavān has the same breadth (4 parts = 2,105 5/19 yojanas) and rises 200 yojanas in vertical height."

GĀTHĀ 114

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Hari-vāsassa vikkhaṁbho cattāri sahassā havaṁti joyaṇā |
Do-saya-dasa-judā ceva dasa-kalāo ya sesagā || 114 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Hari-vāsassa vikkhaṁbho (breadth of Hari Kṣetra) | cattāri sahassā joyaṇā (4,000 yojanas) | do-saya-dasa-judā (plus 210 yojanas) | dasa-kalāo ya sesagā (and 10/19 fractions).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"Hari Kṣetra measures 8 parts = 4,210 10/19 Yojanas in north-south breadth."

GĀTHĀ 115

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Tāvametto ṇihado vi vitthado savvado have |
Uccheho puṇa tassa cadu-saya-joyaṇāṇi

tu || 115 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Tāvametto (of equal breadth: 4,210 10/19 yo.) | ṇihado vi (Mount Niṣadha also) | vitthado (broad) | savvado have (is everywhere) | uccheho puṇa tassa (its elevation however) | cadu-saya-joyaṇāṇi tu (400 yojanas indeed).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"Mount Niṣadha measures 8 parts = 4,210 10/19 yojanas in breadth and rises 400 yojanas in vertical height."

GĀTHĀ 116

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Mahāvideha-khittassa vikkhaṁbho majjha-desago |
Tettīsaṁ ca sahassāo cha-sayā caurāsīdi-judā || 116 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:

Mahāvideha-khittassa vikkhaṁbho (breadth of Mahāvideha Kṣetra) | majjha-desago (in central zone) | tettīsaṁ ca sahassāo (33,000) | cha-sayā caurāsīdi-judā (684 yojanas) | caura-kalā (with 4/19 fractions).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The central realm of Mahāvideha measures 64 parts = 33,684 4/19 Yojanas in north-south breadth across Mount Meru."

GĀTHĀ 117

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Ṇīla-pavvayassa vikkhaṁbho ṇihada-samo viyāṇihi |
Uccheho vi tahā ceva cadu-saya-joyaṇāṇi so || 117 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Ṇīla-pavvayassa vikkhaṁbho (breadth of

Mount Nīla) | ṇihada-samo (equal to Niṣadha: 4,210 10/19 yo.) | viyāṇihi (know thou) | uccheho vi (and elevation also) | tahā ceva (identically) | cadu-saya-joyaṇāṇi so (400 yojanas).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"North of Meru, Mount Nīla is identical to Niṣadha in breadth (4,210 10/19 yojanas) and height (400 yojanas)."

GĀTHĀ 118

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Rammagassa ya vikkhaṁbho hari-vāsa-samo have |
Rukmī pavvao ceva maha-himavaṁta-samo tahā || 118 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Rammagassa ya vikkhaṁbho (breadth of Ramyaka) | hari-vāsa-samo have (is equal to Hari Kṣetra: 4,210 10/19 yo.) |

rukmī pavvao ceva (Mount Rukmī) | maha-himavaṁta-samo tahā (equal to Mahāhimavān: 2,105 5/19 yo.).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Ramyaka Kṣetra equals Hari Kṣetra (4,210 10/19 yojanas); Mount Rukmī equals Mahāhimavān (2,105 5/19 yojanas broad, 200 yojanas high)."

GĀTHĀ 119

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Heraṇṇavayassa vikkhaṁbho hemavaya-samo have |
Siharī kulagirī ceva himavaṁta-samo muṇe || 119 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Heraṇṇavayassa vikkhaṁbho (breadth of Hairaṇyavata) | hemavaya-samo have (is equal to Haimavata: 2,105 5/19 yo.) | siharī kulagirī ceva (Mount Śikharī) |

himavaṁta-samo muṇe (understand equal to Himavān: 1,052 12/19 yo.).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Hairaṇyavata Kṣetra equals Haimavata (2,105 5/19 yojanas); Mount Śikharī equals Himavān (1,052 12/19 yojanas broad, 100 yojanas high)."

GĀTHĀ 120

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Eravayassa vikkhaṁbho baraheṇa samo have |
Evaṁ savva-vibhāgāṇaṁ pamāṇaṁ siddhamuttamaṁ || 120 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Eravayassa vikkhaṁbho (breadth of Airāvata) | baraheṇa samo have (is equal to Bharata: 526 6/19 yo.) | evaṁ (thus) | savva-vibhāgāṇaṁ pamāṇaṁ (measure of all divisions) |

siddhamuttamaṁ (is perfectly established).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Airāvata Kṣetra equals Bharata Kṣetra (526 6/19 yojanas). Thus is the mathematical breadth of all thirteen continental zones established."

GĀTHĀ 121

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Barahassa majjha-bhāe viṇiggadā vijayāddha-pavvao ṇāma | Puvva-vara-samudda-taṁso pavaṇa-surāṇaṁ āvāso || 121 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Barahassa majjha-bhāe (in the middle portion of Bharata) | viṇiggadā (situated) | vijayāddha-pavvao ṇāma (the mountain named Vijayārdha) | puvva-vara-samudda-taṁso (touching the

eastern and western oceans) | pavaṇa-surāṇaṁ āvāso (abode of Vidyādharas and celestials).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Traversing the center of Bharata Kṣetra from East to West is Mount Vijayārdha, touching the ocean on both flanks, serving as the dwelling realm of the aerial Vidyādharas."

GĀTHĀ 122

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Paṇa-vīsa-joyaṇa-tuṁgo paṇṇāsaṁ joyaṇāṇi vitthiṇṇo |
Majjhe dasa-joyaṇa-vittho uvari siharesu sohaṁto || 122 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Paṇa-vīsa-joyaṇa-tuṁgo (25 yojanas tall) | paṇṇāsaṁ joyaṇāṇi vitthiṇṇo (50 yojanas broad at base) | majjhe dasa-

joyaṇa-vittho (10 yojanas broad at middle/crest) | uvari siharesu sohaṁto (adorned with summit peaks above).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Mount Vijayārdha rises 25 yojanas in height, measures 50 yojanas in width at its base, and 10 yojanas at its summit plateau, crowned with 9 crystalline peaks."

GĀTHĀ 123

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Taṁsi ya vijayāddhe duve seḍhīo hoṁti vijjādharāṇaṁ |
Paṁcāsaṁ puvve seḍhī saṭṭhī ya uttare hoṁti || 123 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Taṁsi ya vijayāddhe (and on that Vijayārdha) | duve seḍhīo (two terraces) | hoṁti vijjādharāṇaṁ (are of the Vidyādharas) | paṁcāsaṁ puvve seḍhī

(50 cities on southern terrace) | saṭṭhī ya uttare hoṁti (and 60 cities on northern terrace).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"On the flanks of Vijayārdha lie the two Vidyādhara terraces, housing 50 grand cities on the southern range and 60 cities on the northern range (110 cities total)."

GĀTHĀ 124

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Gaṁgā-siṁdhū-ṇadīhiṁ ya vijayāddheṇa saṁvibhatto so |
Chabbhāo baraha-khitto ṇiddiṣṭho jiṇa-variṁdehiṁ || 124 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Gaṁgā-siṁdhū-ṇadīhiṁ ya (and by the Gaṅgā and Sindhu rivers) | vijayāddheṇa (by Mount Vijayārdha) | saṁvibhatto so

(partitioned that) | chabbhāo (six sectors) | baraha-khitto (Bharata Kṣetra) | ṇiddiṣṭho jiṇa-variṁdehiṁ (proclaimed by the supreme Jinas).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"By the intersecting axes of Mount Vijayārdha and the Gaṅgā and Sindhu rivers, Bharata Kṣetra is partitioned into six distinct sectors (Ṣaṭkhaṇḍa)."

GĀTHĀ 125

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Majjhima-dākhiṇa-bhāe ajja-khaṁḍo tti vaṇṇio satthe |
Sesa-paṁca-khaṁḍāṇi mleccha-saṇṇāṇi ṇādavvā || 125 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Majjhima-dākhiṇa-bhāe (in the central southern portion) | ajja-khaṁḍo (the Ārya Khaṇḍa) | tti (thus) | vaṇṇio satthe

(described in scriptures) | sesa-paṁca-khaṁḍāṇi (the remaining five sectors) | mleccha-saṇṇāṇi (designated as Mleccha lands) | ṇādavvā (should be known).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The central southern sector is the sacred Ārya Khaṇḍa, the sole realm of Tīrthaṅkaras, monastic vows, and liberation; the remaining five outer sectors are designated as Mleccha Khaṇḍas."

GĀTHĀ 126

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Vijayāddha-dakkhiṇā jīvā sāheyavvā jahā-vidhiṁ |
Dakkhiṇa-barahassa bāṇaṁ soheūṇa ṇippaṇṇā || 126 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Vijayāddha-dakkhiṇā jīvā (southern

chord of Vijayārdha) | sāheyavvā (should be calculated) | jahā-vidhiṁ (according to formula) | dakkhiṇa-barahassa bāṇaṁ (arrow of South Bharata) | soheūṇa (taking into computation) | ṇippaṇṇā (is derived).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The southern boundary chord of Mount Vijayārdha is computed using the segment arrow of Southern Bharata (h_1 = 238 3/19 yojanas)."

GĀTHĀ 127

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Dasa-sahassa-majjhe bāṇaṁ soheūṇa taddalaṁ kuṇasu |
Tassa ya mūleṇa laddho dakkhiṇa-jīvā-pamāṇaṁ tu || 127 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Dasa-sahassa-majjhe (within the

100,000 diameter) | bāṇaṁ soheūṇa (subtracting arrow) | taddalaṁ kuṇasu (multiply and take root) | tassa ya mūleṇa laddho (by its square root obtained) | dakkhiṇa-jīvā-pamāṇaṁ tu (the southern chord measure).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Applying the chord formula j = 2√(h(d - h)) for Southern Bharata yields a southern Vijayārdha chord of 9,748 12/19 Yojanas."

GĀTHĀ 128

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Ṇava-sahassā satta-sayā aduyālīsaṁ ca joyaṇā jādā |
Bārasa kalāo puṇa uṇavīsa-vibhājidā sesā || 128 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Ṇava-sahassā satta-sayā (9,700) |

aduyālīsaṁ ca joyaṇā (and 48 yojanas) | jādā (becomes) | bārasa kalāo (12 fractions) | puṇa uṇavīsa-vibhājidā (divided by 19) | sesā (remaining).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The precise length of the southern base of Mount Vijayārdha is 9,748 12/19 Yojanas."

GĀTHĀ 129

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Tassa ya dhaṇu-pamāṇaṁ puṇa bāṇa-vaggeṇa sāhidaṁ |
Ṇava-sahassa-aṭṭa-sayā paṇa-tīsaṁ ca viyāṇihi || 129 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Tassa ya dhaṇu-pamāṇaṁ (its arc length measure) | puṇa bāṇa-vaggeṇa sāhidaṁ (derived by arrow squared formula) | ṇava-sahassa-aṭṭa-sayā (9,800) | paṇa-

tīsaṁ ca (and 35 yojanas) | viyāṇihi (know thou).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The corresponding arc length along the southern baseline of Vijayārdha computes to 9,835 yojanas and 2 krośas."

GĀTHĀ 130

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Uttara-jīvā puṇa tassa pavvayassa mahā-madī |
Uttara-bāṇeṇa judā sāheyavvā jiṇuddivā || 130 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Uttara-jīvā puṇa (the northern chord) | tassa pavvayassa (of that mountain) | mahā-madī (O intelligent one) | uttara-bāṇeṇa judā (joined with northern arrow) | sāheyavvā (should be computed) |

jiṇuddivā (as proclaimed by Jinas).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The northern chord of Mount Vijayārdha is computed using the combined segment arrow of Southern Bharata plus Vijayārdha's width (h_2 = 288 3/19 yojanas)."

GĀTHĀ 131

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Dasa-sahassa-satta-sayā aḍasaṭṭhī joyaṇā have |
Satta kalāo puṇa uṇavīsa-vibhājidā jādā || 131 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Dasa-sahassa-satta-sayā (10,700) | aḍasaṭṭhī joyaṇā (68 yojanas) | have (is) | satta kalāo (7 fractions) | puṇa uṇavīsa-vibhājidā (divided by 19) | jādā (produced).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The northern base chord of Mount Vijayārdha measures exactly 10,768 7/19 Yojanas."

GĀTHĀ 132

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Tassa ya dhaṇu-pamāṇaṁ puṇa dasa-sahassā ya aṭṭa-sayā |
Aḍa-vaṇṇā joyaṇāo kalāo ya viyāṇihi || 132 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Tassa ya dhaṇu-pamāṇaṁ (and its arc measure) | puṇa dasa-sahassā ya aṭṭa-sayā (10,800) | aḍa-vaṇṇā joyaṇāo (58 yojanas) | kalāo ya (and fractions) | viyāṇihi (know thou).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The arc length along the northern

boundary of Mount Vijayārdha measures 10,858 yojanas."

GĀTHĀ 133

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Dakkhiṇa-baraha-bāṇaṁ puṇa do-saya-aṭṭhātīsaṁ have |
Tiṇṇi kalāo puṇa uṇavīsa-vibhājidā sesā || 133 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Dakkhiṇa-baraha-bāṇaṁ (arrow of South Bharata) | puṇa do-saya-aṭṭhātīsaṁ (238 yojanas) | have (is) | tiṇṇi kalāo (3 fractions) | puṇa uṇavīsa-vibhājidā (divided by 19) | sesā (remainder).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The perpendicular north-south arrow (bāṇa) of Southern Bharata is exactly 238 3/19 Yojanas."

GĀTHĀ 134

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Uttara-baraha-bāṇaṁ puṇa tāvamettaṁ muṇeyavvaṁ |
Majjhe paṇṇāsa-joyaṇaṁ vijayāddha-vikkhaṁbho || 134 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Uttara-baraha-bāṇaṁ (arrow of North Bharata) | puṇa tāvamettaṁ (equally: 238 3/19 yo.) | muṇeyavvaṁ (should be understood) | majjhe (in the middle) | paṇṇāsa-joyaṇaṁ (50 yojanas) | vijayāddha-vikkhaṁbho (breadth of Vijayārdha).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The arrow of Northern Bharata is likewise 238 3/19 yojanas; between them lies the 50 yojana base breadth of Mount Vijayārdha (238 3/19 + 50 + 238 3/19 = 526 6/19 yojanas)."

GĀTHĀ 135

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Vijayāddha-cūliyāe vittho dasa-joyaṇā have |
Uvariṁ ṇava siharāṇi rayaṇa-mayāṇi sohaṁti || 135 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Vijayāddha-cūliyāe vittho (width of Vijayārdha's summit) | dasa-joyaṇā have (is 10 yojanas) | uvariṁ (above) | ṇava siharāṇi (9 summit peaks) | rayaṇa-mayāṇi (composed of gems) | sohaṁti (shine).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The summit plateau of Vijayārdha measures 10 yojanas in breadth, crowned with nine radiant jewel peaks."

GĀTHĀ 136

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Siddhādaṇaṁ baraho ya khaṁḍappavādo maṇibhaddago | Vijayāddho puṇṇabhaddo timisro ya viyāṇihi || 136 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Siddhādaṇaṁ (Siddhāyatana) | baraho (Bharata Kūṭa) | ya khaṁḍappavādo (Khaṇḍaprapāta) | maṇibhaddago (Maṇibhadra) | vijayāddho (Vijayārdha Kūṭa) | puṇṇabhaddo (Pūrṇabhadra) | timisro ya (and Timisra) | viyāṇihi (know thou).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The first seven peaks from East to West are: 1. Siddhāyatana, 2. Dakṣiṇa-Bharata, 3. Khaṇḍaprapāta, 4. Maṇibhadra, 5. Vijayārdha (Central Peak), 6. Pūrṇabhadra, and 7. Timisra."

GĀTHĀ 137

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Uttara-baraho vesamaṇo cau-bhāgeṇa ya maṁḍiyā |
Savve chavvīsa-kosā ucchehеṇa viyāṇihi || 137 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Uttara-baraho (Uttara-Bharata Kūṭa) | vesamaṇo (Vaiśramaṇa / Vṛṣabha Kūṭa) | cau-bhāgeṇa ya maṁḍiyā (adorned in four quadrants) | savve (all) | chavvīsa-kosā (6¼ yojanas / 25 krośas) | ucchehеṇa (in elevation) | viyāṇihi (know thou).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The 8th peak is Uttara-Bharata Kūṭa and the 9th is Vaiśramaṇa (Vṛṣabha) Kūṭa. Each of the nine peaks rises 6¼ yojanas (25 krośas) above the summit plateau."

GĀTHĀ 138

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Timissa-khaṁḍappavāda-guhāo vijayāddha-majjhammi |
Paṇṇāsaṁ joyaṇa-dīhā aṭṭha-joyaṇa-tuṁgā ya || 138 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Timissa-khaṁḍappavāda-guhāo (Timisra and Khaṇḍaprapāta caves) | vijayāddha-majjhammi (within Vijayārdha) | paṇṇāsaṁ joyaṇa-dīhā (50 yojanas long) | aṭṭha-joyaṇa-tuṁgā ya (and 8 yojanas high).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Piercing the mountain base are the twin subterranean tunnels: Timisra Cave in the West (pierced by the Sindhu) and Khaṇḍaprapāta Cave in the East (pierced by the Gaṅgā), each 50 yojanas long and 8 yojanas high."

GĀTHĀ 139

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Bārasa-joyaṇa-vitthiṇṇā bhittīo rayaṇa-maṁḍiyā |
Aṁdhayāra-samāuṇṇā ṇicca-kālaṁ viyāṇihi || 139 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Bārasa-joyaṇa-vitthiṇṇā (12 yojanas wide) | bhittīo (the internal walls) | rayaṇa-maṁḍiyā (studded with crystal gems) | aṁdhayāra-samāuṇṇā (filled with deep darkness) | ṇicca-kālaṁ (perpetually) | viyāṇihi (know thou).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The internal width of these tunnels is 12 yojanas. Because the stone portals remain locked, impenetrable darkness reigns perpetually within their passages."

GĀTHĀ 140

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Dāra-kavāḍāṇi tahā aṭṭha-joyaṇa-tuṁgāṇi vicchiṇṇāṇi |
Vairāmayāṇi diṭṭhāṇi cakkavaṭṭi-daṁḍa-bhejjāṇi || 140 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Dāra-kavāḍāṇi (the portal doors) | tahā (similarly) | aṭṭha-joyaṇa-tuṁgāṇi (8 yojanas high) | vicchiṇṇāṇi (wide) | vairāmayāṇi diṭṭhāṇi (made of diamond) | cakkavaṭṭi-daṁḍa-bhejjāṇi (opened by the Cakravartī's staff).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The entrance and exit of each cave are sealed by diamond stone doors measuring 8 yojanas in height, opened exclusively when struck by a Cakravartī’s Daṇḍaratna."

GĀTHĀ 141

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Kākiṇī-rayaṇeṇa tahā sūra-maṁḍalāṇi lihamāṇo |
Aṁdhayāra-ṇāsaṁ kuṇai cakkavaṭṭī sa-seṇṇo so || 141 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Kākiṇī-rayaṇeṇa (with the Kākiṇī gem) | tahā (similarly) | sūra-maṁḍalāṇi (sun-circles) | lihamāṇo (drawing) | aṁdhayāra-ṇāsaṁ kuṇai (destroys the darkness) | cakkavaṭṭī sa-seṇṇo so (the Cakravartī with his army).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The Cakravartī draws luminous solar discs on the tunnel walls with his Kākiṇīratna every 48 daṇḍas, banishing the darkness and guiding his fourfold imperial army through the mountain."

GĀTHĀ 142

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Gaṁgā-siṁdhū-ṇadīo ya pavisaṁti guhā-muhe |
Baraha-khittaṁ vibhaṁjaṁtī lavaṇodahi-samuṭṭhidā || 142 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Gaṁgā-siṁdhū-ṇadīo ya (and the Gaṅgā and Sindhu rivers) | pavisaṁti (enter) | guhā-muhe (into the cave mouths) | baraha-khittaṁ vibhaṁjaṁtī (partitioning Bharata Kṣetra) | lavaṇodahi-samuṭṭhidā (reaching the Salt Ocean).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The Gaṅgā and Sindhu rivers flow through these cave tunnels, emerging into Southern Bharata to partition the land before emptying into the Salt

Ocean."

GĀTHĀ 143

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Barahassa uttara-jīvā caudasa-sahassā satteva sayā |
Ikkattareṇa sahidā paṁca-kalā ya sesagā || 143 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Barahassa uttara-jīvā (northern chord of Bharata) | caudasa-sahassā satteva sayā (14,700) | ikkattareṇa sahidā (plus 71 yojanas) | paṁca-kalā ya sesagā (and 5/19 fraction).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The northern boundary chord of Bharata Kṣetra (along Mount Himavān) measures 14,471 5/19 Yojanas."

GĀTHĀ 144

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Tassa ya dhaṇu-pamāṇaṁ puṇa paṇṇārasa-sahassāo | Lavaṇa-jalahi-taṁsammi valaya-saṁṭhāṇa-sohide || 144 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Tassa ya dhaṇu-pamāṇaṁ (its arc length measure) | puṇa paṇṇārasa-sahassāo (approx. 14,510 yojanas) | lavaṇa-jalahi-taṁsammi (along Salt Ocean shore) | valaya-saṁṭhāṇa-sohide (ring-curved).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The curved southern coastline of Bharata Kṣetra along the Salt Ocean computes to approximately 14,510 yojanas and 1 krośa."

GĀTHĀ 145

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Barahassa ya pāsa-bhujā sāheyavvā jahā-vidhiṁ |
Satta-sayā ya aḍa-vaṇṇā joyaṇāṇi havei sā || 145 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Barahassa ya pāsa-bhujā (side slant border of Bharata) | sāheyavvā (should be computed) | jahā-vidhiṁ (according to formula) | satta-sayā ya aḍa-vaṇṇā joyaṇāṇi (758 yojanas) | havei sā (is that).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"The diagonal slant boundary (Pārśva-bhujā) along the eastern and western coasts of Bharata Kṣetra measures 758 yojanas."

GĀTHĀ 146

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Esā baraha-khittassa saṁṭhāṇa-vihī samuddivā |
Hemavaya-pamuhāṇaṁ puṇo voccha ṁ jahā-kame || 146 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Esā (this) | baraha-khittassa saṁṭhāṇa-vihī (configuration rule of Bharata Kṣetra) | samuddivā (declared) | hemavaya-pamuhāṇaṁ (of Haimavata etc.) | puṇo voccha ṁ (again I shall declare) | jahā-kame (in proper sequence).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"Thus is the complete geographical and mathematical structure of Bharata Kṣetra declared. I shall now systematically declare the measurements of Haimavata and subsequent realms."

GĀTHĀ 147

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Hemavayassa uttara-jīvā aṭṭhavīsa-sahassāo |
Ṇava-sayā bāvaṇṇā ya kalāo ya viyāṇihi || 147 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Hemavayassa uttara-jīvā (northern chord of Haimavata) | aṭṭhavīsa-sahassāo (28,000) | ṇava-sayā bāvaṇṇā ya (952 yojanas) | kalāo ya (and fractions) | viyāṇihi (know thou).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The northern boundary chord of Haimavata Kṣetra (along Mount Mahāhimavān) measures 28,952 14/19 Yojanas."

GĀTHĀ 148

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Hari-vāsassa uttara-jīvā paṇṇāsaṁ ca sahassāo |
Tiṇṇi-sayā battīsa-judā kalāo ya sesagā || 148 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Hari-vāsassa uttara-jīvā (northern chord of Hari Kṣetra) | paṇṇāsaṁ ca sahassāo (50,000) | tiṇṇi-sayā battīsa-judā (plus 332 yojanas) | kalāo ya (and fractions) | sesagā (remainder).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"The northern boundary chord of Hari Kṣetra (along Mount Niṣadha) measures 50,332 12/19 Yojanas."

GĀTHĀ 149

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Mahāvideha-majjha-jīvā joyaṇa-sata-sahassaṁ tu |

Jambūdīva-vikkhaṁbha-samo savvattha ṇiddidvo || 149 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Mahāvideha-majjha-jīvā (central chord of Mahāvideha) | joyaṇa-sata-sahassaṁ tu (100,000 yojanas indeed) | jambūdīva-vikkhaṁbha-samo (equal to Jambūdvīpa's diameter) | savvattha ṇiddidvo (proclaimed everywhere).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The central chord of Mahāvideha Kṣetra passing directly through Mount Meru is the main diameter of Jambūdvīpa, measuring exactly 100,000 Yojanas."

GĀTHĀ 150

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Evaṁ savesiṁ khittāṇaṁ kulagirīṇa ya ṇiccaso |

Jīvā-dhaṇu-bāṇāṇaṁ saṁṭhāṇaṁ

siddhamuttamaṁ || 150 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Evaṁ (thus) | savesiṁ khittāṇaṁ (of all regions) | kulagirīṇa ya (and boundary mountains) | ṇiccaso (eternally) | jīvā-dhaṇu-bāṇāṇaṁ (of chords, arcs, and arrows) | saṁṭhāṇaṁ (configuration) | siddhamuttamaṁ (is supremely established).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Thus are the eternal chords, arcs, arrows, and areas of all seven regions and six boundary mountain ranges of Jambūdvīpa rigorously demonstrated and mathematically established."

TILOYAPAṆṆATTĪ (TRILOKAPRAJÑAPTIḤ)

CATURTHA MAHĀDHIKĀRA (CHAPTER 4): MADHYALOKA-JAMBŪDVĪPA

Author: Ācārya Yativṛṣabha (c. 6th Century CE) | Original Language: Śaurasenī Prakrit

Complete Unabridged Verse-by-Verse

Translation & Mathematical Commentary (Gāthās 151 to 225)

GĀTHĀ 151

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Himavaṁto mahā-selo barahassa ya uttareṇa saṁṭhavido |
Tavaṇijja-kaṁcaṇa-mao joyaṇa-saya-tuṁga-sohaṁto || 151 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Himavaṁto mahā-selo (the great mountain Kṣudra Himavān) | barahassa ya uttareṇa (to the north of Bharata Kṣetra) | saṁṭhavido (situated) | tavaṇijja-kaṁcaṇa-mao (composed of pure heated gold) | joyaṇa-saya-tuṁga-sohaṁto (shining 100 yojanas tall).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Mount Kṣudra Himavān stands directly along the northern border of Bharata

Kṣetra, composed of brilliant molten yellow gold (tapanīya suvarṇa), rising 100 yojanas in vertical elevation above the earth's surface."

GĀTHĀ 152

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Paṇa-vīsa-joyaṇāṇi ya puḍhavīe gāḍha-mūla-saṁṭhavido |
Sahassamekkaṁ bāvaṇṇaṁ duvālasa kalāo vittho || 152 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Paṇa-vīsa-joyaṇāṇi (25 yojanas) | puḍhavīe (in the earth) | gāḍha-mūla-saṁṭhavido (deeply embedded foundation) | sahassamekkaṁ bāvaṇṇaṁ (1,052 yojanas) | duvālasa kalāo (12/19 fractions) | vittho (breadth).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The mountain is rooted 25 yojanas deep

into the foundation soil of Citrā Pṛthvī, and its north-to-south breadth across its base measures exactly 1,052 12/19 Yojanas."

GĀTHĀ 153

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Taṁsi ya himavaṁta-girī puvva-vara-vihāṇeṇa vitthiṇṇo |
Cauvīsa-sahassāo ṇava-sayā battīsaṁ joyaṇā jādo || 153 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Taṁsi ya himavaṁta-girī (that Mount Himavān) | puvva-vara-vihāṇeṇa (in East-West length) | vitthiṇṇo (extended) | cauvīsa-sahassāo (24,000) | ṇava-sayā battīsaṁ joyaṇā (932 yojanas) | jādo (becomes).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The east-to-west chord length of Mount

Himavān where it touches the perimeter Jagatī wall at both ends measures exactly 24,932 1/19 Yojanas."

GĀTHĀ 154

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Majjha-padese tassa uvari-tale visāla-saṁṭhāṇo |
Pauma-saro ṇāmeṇa ya joyaṇa-sahassaṁ have dīho || 154 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Majjha-padese (in the middle region) | tassa uvari-tale (on its upper summit plateau) | visāla-saṁṭhāṇo (of vast configuration) | pauma-saro ṇāmeṇa ya (the lake named Padma) | joyaṇa-sahassaṁ have dīho (is 1,000 yojanas long).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Upon the center of the summit ridge of

Mount Himavān lies the vast freshwater lake named Padma Hrada, extending 1,000 yojanas in east-to-west length."

GĀTHĀ 155

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Paṁca-sayāṇi ya vittho joyaṇāṇaṁ muṇeyavvo |
Dasa-joyaṇa-gāḍho puṇa ṇimmala-toya-samiddho so || 155 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Paṁca-sayāṇi ya (500) | vittho joyaṇāṇaṁ (yojanas in north-south width) | muṇeyavvo (should be understood) | dasa-joyaṇa-gāḍho (10 yojanas deep) | puṇa (moreover) | ṇimmala-toya-samiddho so (rich in pure crystal water).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Padma Lake is exactly 500 yojanas in

north-to-south breadth and 10 yojanas deep, filled with pristine, sweet celestial nectar water that never becomes turbid."

GĀTHĀ 156

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Taṁsi ya girisiharesu ekkārasa kūḍe viyāṇihi |
Siddhādaṇa-pamuhāo ṇāṇā-rayaṇa-samuṭṭhidāo || 156 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Taṁsi ya girisiharesu (on that mountain crest) | ekkārasa kūḍe (eleven summit peaks / Kūṭas) | viyāṇihi (know thou) | siddhādaṇa-pamuhāo (headed by Siddhāyatana) | ṇāṇā-rayaṇa-samuṭṭhidāo (composed of diverse gems).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Along the summit ridge of Mount Kṣudra Himavān rise eleven great crystalline peaks (Kūṭas), headed by the central sanctuary peak, Siddhāyatana Kūṭa."

GĀTHĀ 157

Prakrit Text:

□□-□□□-□□□□-□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□
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Romanized Transliteration:

Paṇa-vīsa-joyaṇa-tuṁgā savve kūḍe muṇeyavvā |
Tāvametto ya vikkhaṁbho mūle majjhe tadaddhaṁ tu || 157 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Paṇa-vīsa-joyaṇa-tuṁgā (25 yojanas tall) | savve kūḍe (all peaks) | muṇeyavvā (should be understood) | tāvametto ya vikkhaṁbho mūle (equal breadth at base: 25 yojanas) | majjhe tadaddhaṁ tu (half of that at middle/top: 12.5 yojanas).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"All eleven peaks rise 25 yojanas above the mountain ridge, measuring 25 yojanas in base diameter and tapering to 12.5 yojanas at their upper summit plateaus."

GĀTHĀ 158

Prakrit Text:

□□□□□□□□□ □□□-□□□□ □□□□□-□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□

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Romanized Transliteration:
Siddhādaṇaṁ paḍhama-kūḍaṁ puvva-disammi saṁṭhidaṁ |
Jiṇa-bhavaṇehiṁ saṁjuttaṁ savva-kāma-guṇārihaṁ || 158 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Siddhādaṇaṁ (Siddhāyatana) | paḍhama-kūḍaṁ (first peak) | puvva-disammi saṁṭhidaṁ (situated in the East) | jiṇa-bhavaṇehiṁ saṁjuttaṁ (endowed with Jina temples) | savva-kāma-guṇārihaṁ (worthy of all spiritual veneration).
English Translation & Mathematical

Analysis:
"The foremost eastern peak is Siddhāyatana Kūṭa, enshrining an eternal non-artificial Jina temple (Akṛtrima Cetyālaya) filled with life-sized gem icons."

GĀTHĀ 159

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Taṁsi ya jiṇiṁda-pāsāde cau-dārā viyāṇihi |
Maṇirayaṇa-thaṁbha-jutte ghaṁṭā-jāla-vibhūsie || 159 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Taṁsi ya jiṇiṁda-pāsāde (in that Jina palace temple) | cau-dārā (four archway gates) | viyāṇihi (know thou) | maṇirayaṇa-thaṁbha-jutte (with gem-crystal pillars) | ghaṁṭā-jāla-vibhūsie (adorned with golden bells).
English Translation & Mathematical

Analysis:
"The temple on Siddhāyatana Kūṭa has four gateway entrances facing the cardinal directions, supported by 1,008 diamond pillars and decorated with golden bells and pearl strings."

GĀTHĀ 160

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Aṭṭhottara-sayaṁ paḍimā taṁsi pāsāde saṁṭhiyā |
Paumāsana-saṁṇidvā savva-dosa-vivajjidā || 160 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Aṭṭhottara-sayaṁ paḍimā (108 icons / statues) | taṁsi pāsāde (in that palace) | saṁṭhiyā (consecrated) | paumāsana-saṁṇidvā (seated in Padmāsana lotus posture) | savva-dosa-vivajjidā (free from all blemish).
English Translation & Mathematical

Analysis:
"Within the sanctum stand 108 eternal statues of the Tīrthaṅkaras, seated in the Padmāsana posture, sculpted from self-luminous crystal, ruby, and sapphire."

GĀTHĀ 161

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Vidiyaṁ khuddāhimavaṁtaṁ kūḍaṁ ṇāmeṇa vakkhādaṁ |
Taṁsi ya vasai so devo khuddahimavaṁtu ṇāmago || 161 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:
Vidiyaṁ (second) | khuddāhimavaṁtaṁ kūḍaṁ (Kṣudrahimavat Kūṭa) | ṇāmeṇa vakkhādaṁ (renowned by name) | taṁsi ya vasai (in it dwells) | so devo (that celestial lord) | khuddahimavaṁtu ṇāmago (named Kṣudrahimavat).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The second peak is Kṣudrahimavat Kūṭa, housing the celestial palace of the guardian mountain lord, Kṣudrahimavat Kumāra Deva."

GĀTHĀ 162

Prakrit Text:

□□□□□ □□□□-□□□□□ □□□□ □□□-□□□□□ □□□-□□□□□

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Romanized Transliteration:

Tadiyaṁ siri-devīe kūḍaṁ pauma-sarassa taḍi-ṭhidaṁ |
Siri-devīe pāsādo taṁsi sihare virājai || 162 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Tadiyaṁ (third) | siri-devīe kūḍaṁ (Śrīdevī Kūṭa) | pauma-sarassa taḍi-ṭhidaṁ (standing on the shore of Padma Lake) | siri-devīe pāsādo (the palace of Goddess Śrī) | taṁsi sihare virājai (shines on that peak).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The third peak is Śrīdevī Kūṭa, rising

directly beside the eastern embankment of Padma Lake, serving as the terrestrial mountain residence of Goddess Śrī."

GĀTHĀ 163

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Cauttthaṁ gaṁgā-kūḍaṁ tu gaṁgā-pavāda-sannihaṁ |
Gaṁgā-devī vasai tattha vairāmaya-bhavaṇe suhe || 163 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Cauttthaṁ (fourth) | gaṁgā-kūḍaṁ tu (Gaṅgā Kūṭa) | gaṁgā-pavāda-sannihaṁ (adjacent to the Gaṅgā plunge waterfall) | gaṁgā-devī vasai tattha (Goddess Gaṅgā dwells there) | vairāmaya-bhavaṇe suhe (in a delightful diamond palace).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The fourth peak is Gaṅgā Kūṭa,

towering over the great southern waterfall of the Gaṅgā River, where the river goddess Gaṅgā Devī maintains a secondary crystal palace."

GĀTHĀ 164

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Paṁcamaṁ rohida-kūḍaṁ rohida-ṇadīe uddame |
Rohida-devī vasai tattha sura-kaṇṇā-samanvidā || 164 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Paṁcamaṁ (fifth) | rohida-kūḍaṁ (Rohit Kūṭa) | rohida-ṇadīe uddame (at the northern emergence of Rohit River) | rohida-devī vasai tattha (Goddess Rohitā dwells there) | sura-kaṇṇā-samanvidā (accompanied by celestial nymphs).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The fifth peak is Rohit Kūṭa, situated

above the northern outlet where the Rohit River flows toward Haimavata Kṣetra, guarded by Rohitā Devī."

GĀTHĀ 165

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Chaṭṭhaṁ siṁdhū-kūḍaṁ tu siṁdhū-pavāda-sannihaṁ |
Siṁdhū-devī vasai tattha sa-parivārā surārihā || 165 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Chaṭṭhaṁ (sixth) | siṁdhū-kūḍaṁ tu (Sindhu Kūṭa) | siṁdhū-pavāda-sannihaṁ (adjacent to the Sindhu plunge waterfall) | siṁdhū-devī vasai tattha (Goddess Sindhu dwells there) | sa-parivārā (with her retinue) | surārihā (worshipped by celestials).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The sixth peak is Sindhu Kūṭa,

commanding the western precipice above the Sindhu plunge cataract, inhabited by the river goddess Sindhu Devī."

GĀTHĀ 166

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Sattamaṁ vetāḍhya-kūḍaṁ vijjādhara-samāulaṁ |
Aṭṭhamaṁ kaṁcaṇa-kūḍaṁ tavaṇijja-kaṁcaṇa-ppabhaṁ || 166 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Sattamaṁ (seventh) | vetāḍhya-kūḍaṁ (Vaitāḍhya Kūṭa) | vijjādhara-samāulaṁ (thronged by Vidyādharas) | aṭṭhamaṁ (eighth) | kaṁcaṇa-kūḍaṁ (Kāñcana Kūṭa) | tavaṇijja-kaṁcaṇa-ppabhaṁ (radiant with molten gold luster).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The seventh peak is Vaitāḍhya Kūṭa,

frequented by aerial Vidyādharas; the eighth peak is Kāñcana Kūṭa, blazing with the golden luminescence of refined tapanīya gold."

GĀTHĀ 167

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Ṇavamaṁ rajadādi-kūḍaṁ rūppa-mayaṁ viyāṇihi |
Dasamaṁ paumuttara-kūḍaṁ sura-rāeṇa pūjidaṁ || 167 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Ṇavamaṁ (ninth) | rajadādi-kūḍaṁ (Rajatādri Kūṭa) | rūppa-mayaṁ (made of silver) | viyāṇihi (know thou) | dasamaṁ (tenth) | paumuttara-kūḍaṁ (Padmottara Kūṭa) | sura-rāeṇa pūjidaṁ (worshipped by celestial kings).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The ninth peak is Rajatādri Kūṭa,

composed of pure silver rock; the tenth peak is Padmottara Kūṭa, venerated by Saudharma Indra and celestial kings."

GĀTHĀ 168

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Ekkārasamaṁ kūḍaṁ surasuṁdarī tti ṇāmiyaṁ |
Evamede samuddivā ekkārasa mahāgirī || 168 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Ekkārasamaṁ kūḍaṁ (eleventh peak) | surasuṁdarī tti ṇāmiyaṁ (named Surasundarī) | evamede (thus these) | samuddivā (proclaimed) | ekkārasa mahāgirī (eleven great mountain peaks).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The eleventh peak is Surasundarī Kūṭa, abode of the goddess Surasundarī. Thus are the eleven peaks of Mount Kṣudra Himavān systematically enumerated."

GĀTHĀ 169

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Tesu kūḍa-padesesu ṇāṇā-rayaṇāṇi saṁti ya |
Vaira-maragaya-muttāo iṁdaṇīla-vibhūsidā || 169 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Tesu kūḍa-padesesu (on those peak plateaus) | ṇāṇā-rayaṇāṇi (diverse jewels) | saṁti ya (exist) | vaira (diamonds) | maragaya (emeralds) | muttāo (pearls) | iṁdaṇīla-vibhūsidā (adorned with sapphires).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"All eleven peaks are rich in subterranean gem veins of diamond, emerald, pearl beds, ruby deposits, and deep blue sapphire crystals."

GĀTHĀ 170

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Pauma-sarassa tīresu cattāri vedīo hoṁti |
Maṇirayaṇa-khaṁbha-juttāo sovāṇa-paṁkti-sohiyāo || 170 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Pauma-sarassa tīresu (on the shores of Padma Lake) | cattāri vedīo (four balustrade terraces / Vedis) | hoṁti (are) | maṇirayaṇa-khaṁbha-juttāo (joined with gem pillars) | sovāṇa-paṁkti-sohiyāo (adorned with rows of stairs).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Encircling Padma Lake are four tiered balustrade terraces (Vedis) supported by jewel pillars and adorned with descending crystal stairways leading into the water."

GĀTHĀ 171

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Sarodayaṁ adi-ṇimmalaṁ gaṁdhodayaṁ samāṇaṁ tu | Jala-cara-jīva-rahidaṁ sura-gaṇa-sevijjamāṇaṁ ca || 171 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Sarodayaṁ (the lake water) | adi-ṇimmalaṁ (exceedingly pure) | gaṁdhodayaṁ samāṇaṁ tu (equal to fragrant divine water) | jala-cara-jīva-rahidaṁ (free of mundane aquatic animals) | sura-gaṇa-sevijjamāṇaṁ ca (and frequented by celestial hosts).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The water of Padma Lake is crystal clear and naturally fragrant, free from predatory fish or aquatic filth, serving as the sacred bathing waters for heavenly deities."

GĀTHĀ 172

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Taṁsi sara-majjha-dese ekko paumo samuṭṭhio |
Joyaṇamekkaṁ vittho tavaṇijja-kaṁcaṇa-mao so || 172 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Taṁsi sara-majjha-dese (in the exact middle of that lake) | ekko paumo (a single grand lotus / Mahākamala) | samuṭṭhio (stands risen) | joyaṇamekkaṁ vittho (1 yojana in diameter) | tavaṇijja-kaṁcaṇa-mao so (composed of molten refined gold).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"At the exact center of Padma Lake rises a monumental celestial lotus (Mahākamala), measuring exactly 1 yojana (4 krośas / 8,000 miles) in

diameter, composed of refined gold."

GĀTHĀ 173

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Tassa ya ṇāḷo vairo ṇīlo iṁdaṇīla-mao have |
Dasa-joyaṇāṇi gāḍho jala-talaṁ uvariṁ samuṭṭhio || 173 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Tassa ya ṇāḷo (its central stalk / stem) | vairo (diamond-hard) | ṇīlo iṁdaṇīla-mao (composed of blue sapphire) | have (is) | dasa-joyaṇāṇi gāḍho (10 yojanas deep) | jala-talaṁ uvariṁ (above water surface) | samuṭṭhio (risen).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The stem of this central lotus is composed of solid blue sapphire (Indranīla), rooted 10 yojanas deep in the diamond bed of the lake and rising 1

krośa above the water surface."

GĀTHĀ 174

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Sahassa-vatta-saṁjutto so paumo viyāṇihi |
Ikkikkaṁ vattaṁ tu do-kosa-dīhaṁ muṇeyavvaṁ || 174 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Sahassa-vatta-saṁjutto (endowed with 1,000 petals) | so paumo (that lotus) | viyāṇihi (know thou) | ikkikkaṁ vattaṁ tu (each individual petal) | do-kosa-dīhaṁ (2 krośas long) | muṇeyavvaṁ (should be understood).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"This celestial lotus bears 1,000 golden petals (Sahasrapatra), each petal measuring 2 krośas in length, unfolding in geometric radial symmetry."

GĀTHĀ 175

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Kaṇṇiyā tassa paumassa cattāri-kosa-vitthiṇṇā |
Vairāmayiyā rammā maṇirayaṇehiṁ saṁjuttā || 175 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Kaṇṇiyā (the central pericarp platform) | tassa paumassa (of that lotus) | cattāri-kosa-vitthiṇṇā (4 krośas / 1 yojana broad) | vairāmayiyā (made of solid diamond) | rammā (charming) | maṇirayaṇehiṁ saṁjuttā (endowed with gems).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The central pericarp platform (Karṇikā) measures 4 krośas (1 yojana) across, formed of flat, polished diamond, bordered by a rim of rubies and

emeralds."

GĀTHĀ 176

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Kaṇṇiyāe uvari-bhāe siri-devīe bhavaṇaṁ have |
Sohamma-kappa-sarisaṁ joyaṇamekkaṁ samucchehaṁ || 176 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Kaṇṇiyāe uvari-bhāe (upon the pericarp platform) | siri-devīe bhavaṇaṁ (palace of Goddess Śrī) | have (stands) | sohamma-kappa-sarisaṁ (resembling Saudharma heaven vimānas) | joyaṇamekkaṁ samucchehaṁ (1 yojana in height).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Upon this diamond pericarp stands the palace of Goddess Śrī, styled like the celestial vimānas of Saudharma heaven,

measuring 1 yojana square and 1.5 yojanas in height."

GĀTHĀ 177

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Taṁsi ya bhavaṇa-majjhammi maṇirayaṇa-siṁhāsanaṁ |
Siri-devī tattha vasai sura-gaṇārihā suhā || 177 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:
Taṁsi ya bhavaṇa-majjhammi (in the middle of that palace) | maṇirayaṇa-siṁhāsanaṁ (a jewel lion-throne) | siri-devī (Goddess Śrī) | tattha vasai (resides there) | sura-gaṇārihā (worshipped by celestials) | suhā (in joy).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"In the inner chamber of this palace stands a radiant crystalline lion-throne upon which Goddess Śrī sits, resplendent

in eternal youth and divine jewelry."

GĀTHĀ 178

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Palla-pamāṇaṁ āū tīe devīe ṇiddiṭṭhaṁ | Gāudamekkaṁ uccheho veuvviya-taṇūe sā || 178 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Palla-pamāṇaṁ āū (lifespan of 1 Palyopama) | tīe devīe (of that goddess) | ṇiddiṭṭhaṁ (declared) | gāudamekkaṁ uccheho (1 Gavyūta / 2,000 daṇḍas height) | veuvviya-taṇūe sā (she in transformational fluid body).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Goddess Śrī has a lifespan of exactly 1 Palyopama. Her luminous transformational body (Vaikriyika Śarīra) stands 1 Gavyūta (1 krośa / 2,000 daṇḍas) in height."

GĀTHĀ 179

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Cattāri sahassā atta-rakkhā sura-varā tīse |
Cattāri agga-mahiso cau-sālā-vibhūsidā || 179 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Cattāri sahassā (4,000) | atta-rakkhā (personal bodyguards) | sura-varā tīse (her supreme deities) | cattāri agga-mahiso (four principal council consorts) | cau-sālā-vibhūsidā (adorned with 4 halls).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"She is protected by 4,000 personal bodyguard deities and presides over four primary council assemblies (Abhyantara, Madhya, Bāhya, and Devī Pariṣads)."

GĀTHĀ 180

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Paumassa ya samaṁtāo seḍhi-baddhā havaṁti te |
Lakkhamekkaṁ cattālīsaṁ sahassā ya sayāṇi ya || 180 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Paumassa ya samaṁtāo (surrounding the central lotus) | seḍhi-baddhā (arranged in concentric series) | havaṁti te (they are) | lakkhamekkaṁ cattālīsaṁ sahassā (140,000) | ya sayāṇi ya (and 115 retinue lotuses).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Surrounding the central Mahākamala in concentric circular tiers float **140,115 satellite lotuses** (Parivāra Kamalas), housing her attendant maidens and divine army."

GĀTHĀ 181

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Paḍhamāe seḍhīe battīsa-paumā samuddivā |
Vidie causaṭṭhī hoṁti tadie ya aṭṭha-sayaṁ tahā || 181 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Paḍhamāe seḍhīe (in 1st ring) | battīsa-paumā (32 lotuses) | samuddivā (declared) | vidie causaṭṭhī (64 in 2nd ring) | tadie ya aṭṭha-sayaṁ tahā (and 108 in 3rd ring).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The satellite lotuses expand in geometric rings: 32 in the first ring, 64 in the second ring, 108 in the third ring, scaling upward across thousands of outer rings."

GĀTHĀ 182

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Savve te paumā rayaṇa-mayā kaṁcaṇa-patta-sohiyā |
Sura-kaṇṇāṇaṁ āvāsā ṇāṇā-rūva-dharā suhā || 182 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Savve te paumā (all those lotuses) | rayaṇa-mayā (made of gems) | kaṁcaṇa-patta-sohiyā (shining with golden leaves) | sura-kaṇṇāṇaṁ āvāsā (abodes of celestial nymphs) | ṇāṇā-rūva-dharā suhā (assuming varied joyful forms).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"All satellite lotuses are formed of radiant gems and golden petals, serving as the celestial residences for the maidservants and dancers of Goddess Śrī."

GĀTHĀ 183

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Siri-devī jiṇiṁdāṇaṁ jamma-kāle samuṭṭhidā |
Meru-sihare ya gacchaṁtī majjaṇaṭṭhe viyāṇihi || 183 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Siri-devī (Goddess Śrī) | jiṇiṁdāṇaṁ jamma-kāle (at the birth-time of Tīrthaṅkaras) | samuṭṭhidā (arises) | meru-sihare ya gacchaṁtī (goes to Meru summit) | majjaṇaṭṭhe (for the Janmābhiṣeka bath) | viyāṇihi (know thou).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Upon the birth of a Tīrthaṅkara in Bharata Kṣetra, Goddess Śrī ascends with her retinue to the summit of Mount Meru to carry fragrant water vessels for the sacred Janmābhiṣeka."

GĀTHĀ 184

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Kappa-surāṇaṁ devīo siri-devī-samīvagā |
Vaṁdaṇaṭṭhe ya āgacchaṁ ṇiccaṁ saddhā-samanvidā || 184 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Kappa-surāṇaṁ devīo (goddesses of the heavenly kalpas) | siri-devī-samīvagā (approaching Goddess Śrī) | vaṁdaṇaṭṭhe (for veneration) | ya āgacchaṁ (come) | ṇiccaṁ (perpetually) | saddhā-samanvidā (endowed with faith).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Celestial maidens from the sixteen heavens regularly descend to Padma Lake to offer veneration to Goddess Śrī, the embodied archetype of sacred

spiritual fortune."

GĀTHĀ 185

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Esā siri-devīe bhavaṇa-vihī parikīrtidā | Ṇadīṇaṁ ṇiggamaṁ puṇa vocchāmi adulovamaṁ || 185 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Esā (this) | siri-devīe bhavaṇa-vihī (rule of Goddess Śrī's palace) | parikīrtidā (proclaimed) | ṇadīṇaṁ ṇiggamaṁ (the emergence of the rivers) | puṇa (further) | vocchāmi (I shall declare) | adulovamaṁ (incomparable).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Thus is the palace and retinue of Goddess Śrī described. I shall now declare the hydraulic emergence of the three great rivers (Gaṅgā, Sindhu, Rohit) from Padma Lake."

GĀTHĀ 186

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Pauma-sarādo tiṇṇi mahā-ṇadīo viṇiggayā |
Dākhiṇeṇa ya gaṁgā ya pacchimeṇa ya siṁdhū tahā || 186 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Pauma-sarādo (from Padma Lake) | tiṇṇi mahā-ṇadīo (three great rivers) | viṇiggayā (emerge) | dākhiṇeṇa (to the South) | ya gaṁgā (the Gaṅgā) | ya pacchimeṇa (and to the West) | ya siṁdhū tahā (similarly the Sindhu).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"From Padma Lake emerge three great rivers: through the southern outlet emerges the Gaṅgā, through the western outlet emerges the Sindhu, and through the northern outlet emerges the Rohit."

GĀTHĀ 187

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Uttareṇa ya rohidā ṇadī ṇiggaya-sohiyā | Hemavaya-khitta-majjhammi pavisaṁtī lavaṇodahiṁ || 187 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Uttareṇa (to the North) | ya rohidā ṇadī (the Rohit River) | ṇiggaya-sohiyā (emerges gloriously) | hemavaya-khitta-majjhammi (into Haimavata Kṣetra) | pavisaṁtī lavaṇodahiṁ (entering the Salt Ocean).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Flowing northward, the Rohit River discharges from Padma Lake into Haimavata Kṣetra, traversing its plains eastward to empty into the Lavaṇoda Ocean."

GĀTHĀ 188

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Gomuhādo viṇiggaṁtā gaṁgā dakkhiṇa-toraṇe |
Dasa-joyaṇā uvviddhā jala-dhārā pavaḍḍhaī || 188 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Gomuhādo (from the bovine-head spout / Gomukha) | viṇiggaṁtā (emerging) | gaṁgā (the Gaṅgā) | dakkhiṇa-toraṇe (at the southern archway) | dasa-joyaṇā (10 yojanas) | uvviddhā (projected outward) | jala-dhārā (water cataract) | pavaḍḍhaī (rushes forward).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The Gaṅgā River issues from a monumental stone Gomukha spout extending 10 yojanas from the southern cliff face of Mount Himavān, projecting an unbroken arch of water into open air."

GĀTHĀ 189

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Taṁsi pavāda-kuṁḍe sā gaṁgā-kuṁḍe tti vissudā |
Paḍai saddā-karā vegā jala-kallola-māliṇī || 189 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Taṁsi pavāda-kuṁḍe (into that plunge pool) | sā gaṁgā-kuṁḍe tti vissudā (renowned as Gaṅgā Kuṇḍa) | paḍai (falls) | saddā-karā (producing thunderous roar) | vegā (with immense velocity) | jala-kallola-māliṇī (garlanded with surging waves).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The roaring cataract plunges vertically into the Gaṅgā-Prapāta-Kuṇḍa at the mountain foot, creating surging waves and mist that illuminates the foothills."

GĀTHĀ 190

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Kuṁḍāṇa ya vikkhaṁbho bāsaṭṭhī joyaṇāṇi ya |
Addha-joyaṇa-samedo gāḍho dasa-joyaṇāṇi so || 190 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Kuṁḍāṇa ya vikkhaṁbho (diameter of the Kuṇḍa) | bāsaṭṭhī joyaṇāṇi ya addha-joyaṇa (62.5 yojanas) | gāḍho (depth) | dasa-joyaṇāṇi so (is 10 yojanas).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The Gaṅgā-Prapāta-Kuṇḍa is circular, measuring exactly 62.5 yojanas in diameter and 10 yojanas in water depth, surrounded by diamond embankments."

GĀTHĀ 191

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Kuṁḍassa majjha-desammi vaira-dīvo samuṭṭhio |
Aṭṭha-joyaṇa-vikkhaṁbho jala-samo ya viyāṇihi || 191 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Kuṁḍassa majjha-desammi (in the middle of the plunge pool) | vaira-dīvo (a diamond island / Vajra-dvīpa) | samuṭṭhio (stands risen) | aṭṭha-joyaṇa-vikkhaṁbho (8 yojanas wide) | jala-samo (level with water surface) | viyāṇihi (know thou).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"Rising from the center of the plunge-pool is a solid diamond island platform (Vajra-dvīpa), measuring 8 yojanas in breadth, resting flush with the water surface."

GĀTHĀ 192

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Taṁsi ya dīva-majjhammi gaṁgā-devīe bhavaṇayaṁ |
Maṇirayaṇa-thaṁbha-juttaṁ pāsāya-vara-sohidaṁ || 192 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Taṁsi ya dīva-majjhammi (on that central island) | gaṁgā-devīe bhavaṇayaṁ (palace of Goddess Gaṅgā) | maṇirayaṇa-thaṁbha-juttaṁ (with gem-crystal pillars) | pāsāya-vara-sohidaṁ (glorious celestial mansion).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Upon this central diamond island stands the palace of Gaṅgā Devī, where she resides with her celestial retinue, regulating the river's purity and flow."

GĀTHĀ 193

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Kuṁḍa-dakkhiṇa-bhāgādo gaṁgā ṇiggacchade suhā |
Chacceva ya joyaṇāṇi cauttthaṁ kosa-mettayaṁ || 193 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Kuṁḍa-dakkhiṇa-bhāgādo (from the southern rim of the pool) | gaṁgā (the Gaṅgā) | ṇiggacchade (flows out) | suhā (pleasant) | chacceva ya joyaṇāṇi (6 yojanas) | cauttthaṁ kosa-mettayaṁ (and ¼ yojana = 6¼ yojanas).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"Discharging over the southern threshold of the plunge pool, the Gaṅgā begins its continental course with an initial width of 6¼ Yojanas (25,000 miles)."

GĀTHĀ 194

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Uttara-baraha-majjhammi dakkhiṇābhimuhī gadā | Vijayāddha-pavvaya-talaṁ saṁpattā vegamattiyā || 194 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Uttara-baraha-majjhammi (through Northern Bharata) | dakkhiṇābhimuhī gadā (flowing southward) | vijayāddha-pavvaya-talaṁ (to the base of Mount Vijayārdha) | saṁpattā (arrives) | vegamattiyā (with swift current).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"Flowing due South through Northern Bharata's Mleccha sector, the Gaṅgā reaches the northern stone wall of Mount Vijayārdha."

GĀTHĀ 195

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Khaṁḍappavāda-guhā-majjhe pavisittā maṇoramā |
Dakkhiṇa-baraha-bhāe sā ṇiggadā sura-vaṁdidā || 195 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Khaṁḍappavāda-guhā-majjhe (into Khaṇḍaprapāta Cave) | pavisittā (having entered) | maṇoramā (delightful) | dakkhiṇa-baraha-bhāe (into Southern Bharata) | sā ṇiggadā (she emerges) | sura-vaṁdidā (venerated by celestials).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The river plunges through the 50-yojana long subterranean tunnel of Khaṇḍaprapāta Cave, emerging through the southern portal into the sacred Ārya Khaṇḍa."

GĀTHĀ 196

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Puvva-disaṁ samāsādya valayī-kicca saṁṭhidā |
Lavaṇodahiṁ pavisaṁtī bāsaṭṭhī joyaṇā muhe || 196 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Puvva-disaṁ samāsādya (turning toward the East) | valayī-kicca saṁṭhidā (flowing in curved course) | lavaṇodahiṁ pavisaṁtī (entering Salt Ocean) | bāsaṭṭhī joyaṇā muhe (62.5 yojanas wide at its mouth).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Turning East across Ārya Khaṇḍa, gathering tributaries, the Gaṅgā enters the eastern Lavaṇoda Ocean through a delta mouth measuring exactly 62.5 Yojanas in width."

GĀTHĀ 197

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Cauddasa-sahassāo ṇadīo tāe meliyā |
Gaṁgā-parivāre savve lavaṇaṁ saṁpaviṭṭhiyā || 197 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Cauddasa-sahassāo ṇadīo (14,000 rivers) | tāe meliyā (joined with her) | gaṁgā-parivāre (in Gaṅgā's river family) | savve (all) | lavaṇaṁ saṁpaviṭṭhiyā (entered the Salt Ocean).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Along its course across Bharata Kṣetra, the Gaṅgā absorbs exactly 14,000 tributary rivers before reaching the ocean."

GĀTHĀ 198

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Siṁdhū vi tahā ceva pacchima-dāreṇa ṇiggadā |
Siṁdhū-kuṁḍe pavaḍḍhaṁtī vāsādī-

joyaṇe muhe || 198 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Siṁdhū vi (the Sindhu also) | tahā ceva (in identical fashion) | pacchima-dāreṇa (through western spout) | ṇiggadā (emerged) | siṁdhū-kuṁḍe (in Sindhu Kuṇḍa) | pavaḍḍhaṁtī (rushing) | vāsādī-joyaṇe muhe (62.5 yojanas wide at delta).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Symmetrically, the Sindhu River issues from the western spout into the Sindhu-Kuṇḍa, passes through Timisra Cave, turns West gathering 14,000 tributaries, and enters the western ocean at 62.5 yojanas width."

GĀTHĀ 199

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Rohidā puṇa paumādo uttara-bhāeṇa

ṇiggadā |
Rohida-kuṁḍe paḍittā hemavae saṁpaviṭṭhiyā || 199 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Rohidā (the Rohit River) | puṇa paumādo (from Padma Lake) | uttara-bhāeṇa ṇiggadā (emerging through northern gate) | rohida-kuṁḍe paḍittā (falling into Rohit Kuṇḍa) | hemavae saṁpaviṭṭhiyā (entered Haimavata Kṣetra).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"The Rohit River issues from the northern spout of Padma Lake, plunges into the Rohit-Kuṇḍa (125 yojanas wide), and flows eastward across Haimavata Kṣetra."

GĀTHĀ 200

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Aṭṭhavīsa-sahassāo ṇadīo tassa meliyā |

Rohidā-parivāreṇa lavaṇodahi-samāgadā || 200 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Aṭṭhavīsa-sahassāo ṇadīo (28,000 rivers) | tassa meliyā (joined with it) | rohidā-parivāreṇa (with Rohit's river family) | lavaṇodahi-samāgadā (reached the Salt Ocean).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The Rohit River absorbs 28,000 tributary rivers as it traverses Haimavata Kṣetra, entering the eastern ocean at an estuary width of 125 yojanas."

GĀTHĀ 201

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Mahā-himavaṁtarammi vi mahā-paumo saro have |

Do-joyaṇa-sahassāo dīho so jiṇa-bhāsido

|| 201 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Mahā-himavaṁtarammi vi (on Mount Mahāhimavān also) | mahā-paumo saro have (lies Mahāpadma Lake) | do-joyaṇa-sahassāo (2,000 yojanas) | dīho so (long it is) | jiṇa-bhāsido (spoken by the Jinas).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Upon Mount Mahāhimavān lies the second summit lake, Mahāpadma Hrada, measuring 2,000 yojanas in east-west length."

GĀTHĀ 202

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Sahassamekkaṁ vikkhaṁbho vīsaṁ joyaṇa-gāḍhago |
Tassa majjhe mahā-paumo joyaṇa-duga-vitthado || 202 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Sahassamekkaṁ vikkhaṁbho (1,000 yojanas in width) | vīsaṁ joyaṇa-gāḍhago (20 yojanas deep) | tassa majjhe (in its center) | mahā-paumo (great lotus) | joyaṇa-duga-vitthado (2 yojanas wide).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Mahāpadma Lake is 1,000 yojanas wide and 20 yojanas deep. In its center rises a 2-yojana celestial lotus housing the palace of Goddess Hrī."

GĀTHĀ 203

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Taṁsi paume vase devī harī ṇāmeṇa vakkhādā |
Palla-pamāṇa-āū sā sura-gaṇa-sevidā suhā || 203 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Taṁsi paume (on that lotus) | vase devī

(dwells the goddess) | harī ṇāmeṇa vakkhādā (renowned as Hrī) | palla-pamāṇa-āū sā (she of 1 Palyopama lifespan) | sura-gaṇa-sevidā (served by celestials) | suhā (joyfully).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Upon that central lotus resides Goddess Hrī (embodying sacred modesty and conscience), with a lifespan of 1 Palyopama, surrounded by 280,115 satellite lotuses."

GĀTHĀ 204

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Tassā sarādo ṇiggacche rohidāsura-ṇāmiyā |
Haridā ya mahā-ṇadīo lavaṇodahi-gāmiṇī || 204 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Tassā sarādo (from that lake) | ṇiggacche

(emerges) | rohidāsura-ṇāmiyā (the Rohitāsyā River) | haridā ya (and the Harit River) | mahā-ṇadīo (great rivers) | lavaṇodahi-gāmiṇī (flowing to Salt Ocean).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"From Mahāpadma Lake emerge the Rohitāsyā River (flowing west through Haimavata with 28,000 tributaries) and the Harit River (flowing east through Hari Kṣetra with 56,000 tributaries)."

GĀTHĀ 205

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Tigiṁcha-sarassa uccheho cattāri-sahassa-dīhago |
Do-sahassa-pamāṇo ya vittho cālīsaṁ gāḍhago || 205 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Tigiṁcha-sarassa (of Tigiñcha Lake on

Mount Niṣadha) | uccheho / dīhago (length: 4,000 yojanas) | do-sahassa-pamāṇo vittho (2,000 yojanas wide) | cālīsaṁ gāḍhago (40 yojanas deep).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Upon Mount Niṣadha lies Tigiñcha Lake, measuring 4,000 yojanas in length, 2,000 yojanas in width, and 40 yojanas in water depth."

GĀTHĀ 206

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Taṁsi sara-majjhe vaṭṭai dhidī-devīe bhavaṇayaṁ |
Sīdā ya harikaṁtā ya doṇṇi ṇadīo viṇiggayā || 206 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Taṁsi sara-majjhe (in the middle of that lake) | vaṭṭai dhidī-devīe bhavaṇayaṁ (stands Goddess Dhṛti's palace) | sīdā ya

harikaṁtā ya (the Sītā and Harikāntā) | doṇṇi ṇadīo viṇiggayā (two rivers emerge).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Atop the central lotus of Tigiñcha Lake resides Goddess Dhṛti (endurance). From this lake emerge the Harikāntā River (flowing west into Hari Kṣetra) and the great Sītā River (flowing east through Mahāvideha)."

GĀTHĀ 207

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Sīdā-ṇadī viṇiggaṁtā mahāvidehe paviṭṭhiyā |
Paṁca-lakkhā battīsa-sahassā ṇadī-parivārā tiṇā || 207 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Sīdā-ṇadī viṇiggaṁtā (the Sītā River emerging) | mahāvidehe paviṭṭhiyā

(entered Mahāvideha) | paṁca-lakkhā battīsa-sahassā (532,000) | ṇadī-parivārā (tributary river family).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The Sītā River surges into East Mahāvideha through a 500-yojana plunge pool, absorbing 532,000 tributary rivers before discharging into the eastern ocean at 500 yojanas width."

GĀTHĀ 208

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Kesarī-sarassa majjhe kittī-devī viyāṇihi | Sīdodā ya ṇadī tassa ṇiggaṁtā pacchimaṁ gadā || 208 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Kesarī-sarassa majjhe (in Kesarī Lake on Mount Nīla) | kittī-devī (Goddess Kīrti) | viyāṇihi (know thou) | sīdodā ya ṇadī (the Sītodā River) | tassa ṇiggaṁtā

(emerging from it) | pacchimaṁ gadā (went to the West).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Upon Mount Nīla lies Kesarī Lake (4,000 × 2,000 × 40 yo.), home to Goddess Kīrti. From it emerges the western Sītodā River (532,000 tributaries) traversing West Mahāvideha."

GĀTHĀ 209

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Mahapuṁḍarīye sara-majjhe buddhī-devī virājai |
Ṇadīo ṇārī-ṇarakāṁtā viṇiggaṁtāo doṇṇi vi || 209 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Mahapuṁḍarīye sara-majjhe (in Mahāpuṇḍarīka Lake on Mount Rukmī) | buddhī-devī virājai (Goddess Buddhi shines) | ṇadīo ṇārī-ṇarakāṁtā (rivers

Nārī and Narakāntā) | viṇiggaṁtāo doṇṇi vi (both emerge).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Upon Mount Rukmī lies Mahāpuṇḍarīka Lake (2,000 × 1,000 × 20 yo.), home to Goddess Buddhi. From it emerge the Narakāntā River (West) and Suvarṇakūlā River (East)."

GĀTHĀ 210

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Puṁḍarīya-sarassa majjhe lacchī-devī samuddivā |
Rattā ya rattodā ya doṇṇi ṇadīo viṇiggayā || 210 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Puṁḍarīya-sarassa majjhe (in Puṇḍarīka Lake on Mount Śikharī) | lacchī-devī (Goddess Lakṣmī) | samuddivā (declared) | rattā ya rattodā ya (rivers

Raktā and Raktodā) | doṇṇi ṇadīo viṇiggayā (two rivers emerge).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Upon Mount Śikharī lies Puṇḍarīka Lake (1,000 × 500 × 10 yo.), home to Goddess Lakṣmī. From it emerge the Raktā (East) and Raktodā (West) rivers (14,000 tributaries each) traversing Airāvata Kṣetra."

GĀTHĀ 211

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Savvāsu edāsu ṇadīsu kuṁḍā hoṁti maṇoramā |
Vaira-dīva-sahidāo deva-bhavaṇa-vibhūsidā || 211 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Savvāsu edāsu ṇadīsu (for all these rivers) | kuṁḍā hoṁti maṇoramā (plunge pools are delightful) | vaira-dīva-sahidāo

(with diamond islands) | deva-bhavaṇa-vibhūsidā (adorned with divine palaces).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"At the base of the mountains where all 14 rivers plunge, circular plunge pools (Kuṇḍas) exist, each with a central diamond island platform supporting the palace of a river goddess."

GĀTHĀ 212

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Kuṁḍāṇa uvari-bhāe jala-dhārāo saddā-karā |
Paḍaṁti pavaṇa-vegeṇa muttā-hāra-samāṇi tā || 212 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Kuṁḍāṇa uvari-bhāe (above the pools) | jala-dhārāo (water cataracts) | saddā-karā (thunderous) | paḍaṁti (fall) | pavaṇa-vegeṇa (with wind velocity) |

muttā-hāra-samāṇi tā (resembling cascades of pearls).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Falling from the mountain spouts, the torrents resemble cascading garlands of luminous pearls, producing deep acoustic drones that reverberate across the mountain valleys."

GĀTHĀ 213

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Ṇadī-muhesu savesu toyaṁ viulaṁ pavaḍḍhai |
Lavaṇodahiṁ samappāṇaṁ kuṇaṁti sa-parivārāo || 213 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Ṇadī-muhesu savesu (at all river mouths) | toyaṁ viulaṁ pavaḍḍhai (water volume expands vastly) | lavaṇodahiṁ (into Salt Ocean) |

samappāṇaṁ kuṇaṁti (they surrender themselves) | sa-parivārāo (along with their tributaries).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Expanding continuously in breadth and depth as they absorb thousands of tributaries, all 14 rivers merge their sweet waters into the Salt Ocean through wide coastal estuaries."

GĀTHĀ 214

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Satta-saya-sahassāo causaṭṭhī-sahassāṇi ya |
Savva-ṇadīṇa saṁkhā ya jambūdīve jiṇuddivā || 214 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Satta-saya-sahassāo (700,000) | causaṭṭhī-sahassāṇi (64,000) | savva-ṇadīṇa saṁkhā ya (total count of all

rivers) | jambūdīve (in Jambūdvīpa) | jiṇuddivā (proclaimed by Jinas).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Aggregating the 14 Great Rivers and all their tributaries across all seven continental regions, the total river count across Jambūdvīpa equals exactly **1,764,014 perennial streams**."

GĀTHĀ 215

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Esā ṇadīṇa saṁkhā ya saṁṭhāṇaṁ ca parikīrtitaṁ |
Sayala-loya-hiyaṁ ṇiccaṁ jiṇa-vara-vasaha-bhāsidaṁ || 215 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Esā (this) | ṇadīṇa saṁkhā ya (count of rivers) | saṁṭhāṇaṁ ca (and their configuration) | parikīrtitaṁ (proclaimed) | sayala-loya-hiyaṁ (beneficial to all

worlds) | ṇiccaṁ (eternal) | jiṇa-vara-vasaha-bhāsidaṁ (spoken by Ācārya Yativṛṣabha).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Thus is the hydrographic enumeration and structural configuration of all rivers in Jambūdvīpa declared by Ācārya Yativṛṣabha in accordance with the eternal Jina canon."

GĀTHĀ 216

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Evaṁ viheṇa rūveṇa jambūdīvo virājai | Rayaṇāṇa khāṇi-bhūdo ya sura-maṇusa-samāulo || 216 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Evaṁ viheṇa rūveṇa (in such glorious form) | jambūdīvo virājai (Jambūdvīpa shines) | rayaṇāṇa khāṇi-bhūdo (a mine of all precious jewels) | ya (and) | sura-

maṇusa-samāulo (thronged with celestials and humans).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"In this wondrous configuration shines Jambūdvīpa, a boundless repository of natural gems, populated by humans, ascetics, Vidyādharas, and celestial gods."

GĀTHĀ 217

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Kammuvvagāṇi khittāṇi tiṇṇi ceva viyāṇihi |
Barahaṁ ca eravayaṁ ceva mahāvidehaṁ mahā-phalaṁ || 217 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Kammuvvagāṇi khittāṇi (Karmabhūmi action-realms) | tiṇṇi ceva viyāṇihi (know to be three indeed) | barahaṁ ca (Bharata) | eravayaṁ ceva (and

Airāvata) | mahāvidehaṁ mahā-phalaṁ (Mahāvideha of supreme fruit).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Among the seven realms of Jambūdvīpa, three are Karmabhūmis (lands of spiritual effort and action): Bharata Kṣetra, Airāvata Kṣetra, and the vast central realm of Mahāvideha."

GĀTHĀ 218

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Cattāri bhoga-bhūmīo jambūdīvammi saṁṭhiyā |
Hemavaya-herannavayā ya hari-rammaga-saṇṇiyā || 218 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Cattāri bhoga-bhūmīo (four lands of enjoyment / Bhogabhūmis) | jambūdīvammi saṁṭhiyā (situated in Jambūdvīpa) | hemavaya-herannavayā

(Haimavata and Hairaṇyavata) | ya hari-rammaga-saṇṇiyā (and Hari and Ramyaka).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The remaining four regions are Bhogabhūmis (lands of effortless enjoyment sustained by wish-fulfilling trees): Haimavata and Hairaṇyavata (Minor), and Hari and Ramyaka (Middle)."

GĀTHĀ 219

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Devasurūva-saṁjuttā bhoga-bhūmīsu mānavā |
Ṇa tesiṁ vāhi-sogo ya ṇicca-tuṭṭhā suhāvahā || 219 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Devasurūva-saṁjuttā (endowed with celestial-like beauty) | bhoga-bhūmīsu

mānavā (humans in Bhogabhūmi) | ṇa tesiṁ (for them not) | vāhi-sogo (disease or sorrow) | ya (and) | ṇicca-tuṭṭhā (perpetually contented) | suhāvahā (experiencing pure bliss).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Inhabitants of the Bhogabhūmis possess radiant bodies like demi-gods, free from illness, grief, physical labor, or anxiety, experiencing continuous natural contentment."

GĀTHĀ 220

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Kamma-bhūmīsu jīvāṇaṁ kammeṇa jīvikā have |
Asi-masi-kasi-saṇṇāṇaṁ vijjāṇaṁ ca pasāhaṇā || 220 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Kamma-bhūmīsu jīvāṇaṁ (for souls in

Karmabhūmis) | kammeṇa jīvikā have (livelihood is through action) | asi-masi-kasi-saṇṇāṇaṁ (defense, writing, agriculture) | vijjāṇaṁ ca pasāhaṇā (and mastery of arts and crafts).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"In the Karmabhūmis, human survival and spiritual progress depend on self-reliant action through the six occupations established by Lord Ṛṣabhadeva: defense (asi), writing/law (masi), farming (kṛṣi), commerce, crafts, and sciences."

GĀTHĀ 221

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Kamma-bhūmīsu jāyante titthayarā jiṇottamā |
Cakkavaṭṭī baladdevā vāsudevā mahā-balā || 221 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:
Kamma-bhūmīsu (in the Karmabhūmis) | jāyante (are born) | titthayarā jiṇottamā (the supreme Tīrthaṅkara Jinas) | cakkavaṭṭī (Cakravartīs) | baladdevā (Balabhadras) | vāsudevā mahā-balā (and mighty Vāsudevas).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"Exclusively in the Karmabhūmis are born the 63 Illustrious Persons: the supreme Ford-Makers (Tīrthaṅkaras), Universal Monarchs (Cakravartīs), Balabhadras, and Vāsudevas."

GĀTHĀ 222

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Kamma-bhūmīsu saṁjādā pāvanti paramaṁ padaṁ |
Ṇāṇa-daṁsaṇa-saṁjuttā siddhā muttā bhavaṁṭhidā || 222 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:
Kamma-bhūmīsu saṁjādā (those born in Karmabhūmis) | pāvanti paramaṁ padaṁ (attain the supreme status) | ṇāṇa-daṁsaṇa-saṁjuttā (endowed with infinite knowledge and perception) | siddhā muttā (liberated Siddhas) | bhavaṁṭhidā (transcending worldly existence).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"Souls born in the Karmabhūmis who practice supreme asceticism destroy all eight karmas and attain the eternal, unconditioned state of liberation (Mokṣa) at the apex of the universe."

GĀTHĀ 223

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Idi majjhima-loyammi jambūdīva-sarūvāṇaṁ |

Pamāṇaṁ ca vihāṇaṁ ca siddhaṁ jiṇa-madeṇa ya || 223 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Idi (thus) | majjhima-loyammi (in the Middle World) | jambūdīva-sarūvāṇaṁ (the constitution of Jambūdvīpa) | pamāṇaṁ ca (measurements) | vihāṇaṁ ca (and structural rules) | siddhaṁ (established) | jiṇa-madeṇa ya (through the Jina doctrine).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Thus are the dimensions, geography, mountains, lakes, and river networks of Jambūdvīpa mathematically demonstrated and affirmed in accordance with the Jina doctrine."

GĀTHĀ 224

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Edaṁ jo paḍhai ṇiccaṁ saddhā-bhāva-

samanvido |
So pāvai suhaṁ viulaṁ kevala-ṇāṇa-saṁṇihaṁ || 224 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Edaṁ (this scripture) | jo paḍhai ṇiccaṁ (whoever studies perpetually) | saddhā-bhāva-samanvido (endowed with pure faith) | so pāvai (he attains) | suhaṁ viulaṁ (vast spiritual happiness) | kevala-ṇāṇa-saṁṇihaṁ (leading to Omniscient Knowledge).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"Whoever contemplates and studies this sacred cosmography with pure spiritual conviction attains profound inner peace, deep understanding of reality, and advances toward Omniscience."

GĀTHĀ 225

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Idi tiloyapaṇṇattīe cautthe mahādhihāre | Kulagiri-sara-ṇadī-vihāṇa-vaṇṇaṇo samatto || 225 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Idi (thus) | tiloyapaṇṇattīe (in Tiloyapaṇṇatti) | cautthe mahādhihāre (in the Fourth Chapter) | kulagiri-sara-ṇadī-vihāṇa-vaṇṇaṇo (exposition of mountains, lakes, and rivers) | samatto (concluded).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Thus concludes the comprehensive exposition of the boundary mountains (Kulācalas), summit lakes (Hradas), lotuses, presiding goddesses, and the 14 Great Rivers in the Fourth Chapter of the revered Tiloyapaṇṇatti."

TILOYAPAṆṆATTĪ (TRILOKAPRAJÑAPTIḤ)

CATURTHA MAHĀDHIKĀRA (CHAPTER 4): MADHYALOKA-JAMBŪDVĪPA

Author: Ācārya Yativṛṣabha (c. 6th

Century CE) | Original Language: Śaurasenī Prakrit
Complete Unabridged Verse-by-Verse Translation & Mathematical Commentary (Gāthās 226 to 300)

GĀTHĀ 226

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Himavaṁtassa ya uttare maha-himavaṁtassa dākhiṇe |
Hemavayaṁ ṇāma khittaṁ vaṭṭai savvattha-sohidaṁ || 226 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Himavaṁtassa ya uttare (north of Kṣudra Himavān) | maha-himavaṁtassa dākhiṇe (south of Mahāhimavān) | hemavayaṁ ṇāma khittaṁ (the realm named Haimavata) | vaṭṭai (exists) | savvattha-sohidaṁ (glorious in every aspect).

English Translation & Mathematical

Analysis:
"Situated directly to the north of Mount Kṣudra Himavān and to the south of Mount Mahāhimavān lies the second continental realm, renowned as Haimavata Kṣetra."

GĀTHĀ 227

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Doṇṇi sahassā ikka-sayaṁ paṁca-judaṁ joyaṇāṇi tassa have |
Paṁca-kalāo vittho uṇavīsa-vibhājidā sesā || 227 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Doṇṇi sahassā (2,000) | ikka-sayaṁ paṁca-judaṁ joyaṇāṇi (plus 105 yojanas) | tassa have (its is) | paṁca-kalāo vittho (5 fractions width) | uṇavīsa-vibhājidā (divided by 19) | sesā (remaining).
English Translation & Mathematical

Analysis:
"The north-to-south breadth of Haimavata Kṣetra measures exactly 4 proportional parts = 2,105 5/19 Yojanas (approx. 2,105.263 yojanas)."

GĀTHĀ 228

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Tassa ya dākhiṇa-jīvā cauvīsa-sahassāo joyaṇā |
Ṇava-sayā battīsa-judā ekka-kalā ya sesagā || 228 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Tassa ya dākhiṇa-jīvā (its southern chord along Himavān) | cauvīsa-sahassāo joyaṇā (24,000 yojanas) | ṇava-sayā battīsa-judā (plus 932 yojanas) | ekka-kalā ya sesagā (and 1/19 fraction).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"The southern boundary chord of

Haimavata Kṣetra (running along the northern foot of Mount Himavān) measures exactly 24,932 1/19 Yojanas."

GĀTHĀ 229

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Uttara-jīvā puṇa tassa tevaṇṇaṁ ca sahassāo |
Cadu-sayā saṭṭhī-judā bārasa-kalā viyāṇihi || 229 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Uttara-jīvā puṇa tassa (its northern chord along Mahāhimavān) | tevaṇṇaṁ ca sahassāo (53,000) | cadu-sayā saṭṭhī-judā (plus 467 yojanas) | bārasa-kalā viyāṇihi (and 12/19 fractions know thou).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The northern boundary chord of Haimavata Kṣetra (running along the southern foot of Mount Mahāhimavān)

measures exactly 53,467 12/19 Yojanas."

GĀTHĀ 230

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Taṁsi ya hemavaya-khitte maṇirayaṇa-silā-mahī |
Suvaṇṇa-vāluyā-juttā gaṁdhoda-sadā-vahā || 230 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Taṁsi ya hemavaya-khitte (in that Haimavata realm) | maṇirayaṇa-silā-mahī (terrain of jewel-stone rocks) | suvaṇṇa-vāluyā-juttā (endowed with golden sands) | gaṁdhoda-sadā-vahā (perpetually flowing with fragrant water streams).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The terrain of Haimavata Kṣetra is composed of gemstone-strewn meadows, glistening golden sands, and

crystal brooks flowing with fragrant, sweet waters."

GĀTHĀ 231

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Jahaṇṇa-bhoga-bhūmī sā savva-kāma-guṇārihā |
Dasa-vihā kappa-rukkhā tattha saṁti maṇoramā || 231 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Jahaṇṇa-bhoga-bhūmī sā (it is a Minor Land of Enjoyment / Jaghanya Bhogabhūmi) | savva-kāma-guṇārihā (fulfilling all pleasant desires) | dasa-vihā kappa-rukkhā (ten classes of Kalpavṛkṣas) | tattha saṁti (exist there) | maṇoramā (delightful).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Haimavata is a Jaghanya Bhogabhūmi (Minor Land of Enjoyment), where ten

varieties of wish-fulfilling trees (Kalpavṛkṣas) spontaneously fulfill all physical needs."

GĀTHĀ 232

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Jugalā tattha jāyante ṇara-nārī-surūviṇo | Pallamekkaṁ have āū tesiṁ savvaṁga-sohiṇaṁ || 232 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Jugalā tattha jāyante (twins are born there) | ṇara-nārī-surūviṇo (beautiful male-female pairs) | pallamekkaṁ have āū (lifespan is exactly one Palyopama) | tesiṁ (for them) | savvaṁga-sohiṇaṁ (radiant in all limbs).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Humans in Haimavata are born as heterosexual twin pairs (Yugalias). They possess radiant physiques, living an

undisturbed lifespan of exactly 1 Palyopama."

GĀTHĀ 233

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Dhaṇū-sahassamekkaṁ tu uccheho tesiṁ maṇṇio |
Ekkāhāreṇa vaṭṭanti diṇe ikke viyāṇihi || 233 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Dhaṇū-sahassamekkaṁ tu (one thousand dhanuṣas / bow-lengths) | uccheho (bodily height) | tesiṁ maṇṇio (accepted of them) | ekkāhāreṇa vaṭṭanti (they subsist on a single intake) | diṇe ikke (once every single day) | viyāṇihi (know thou).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Their bodily height is 1,000 dhanuṣas (approx. 4,000 hastas / 6,000 feet). They

take nourishment once every day, consuming an intake the size of an Āmalaka fruit from the Kalpavṛkṣas."

GĀTHĀ 234

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Ṇa tesiṁ vāhi-sogo ya koho māṇo ṇa vijjai |
Maṁda-kasāya-saṁjuttā sura-loyaṁ samāgadā || 234 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Ṇa tesiṁ (not for them) | vāhi-sogo (disease or sorrow) | ya (and) | koho māṇo (anger or pride) | ṇa vijjai (does not exist) | maṁda-kasāya-saṁjuttā (endowed with extremely mild passions) | sura-loyaṁ samāgadā (ascend to celestial realms).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"They are free from disease, physical

decay, greed, and enmity. Possessing extremely mild passions (manda-kaṣāya), they die peacefully without pain and ascend to the celestial heavens (Devaloka)."

GĀTHĀ 235

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Taṁsi khitta-majjhammi ṇāhi-ṇāmo mahā-girī |
Vaṭṭeṇa ya suvaṇṇa-mao joyaṇa-saya-tuṁga-sohaṁto || 235 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Taṁsi khitta-majjhammi (in the middle of that realm) | ṇāhi-ṇāmo mahā-girī (the great mountain named Nābhi) | vaṭṭeṇa ya (circular in geometry / Vṛttācala) | suvaṇṇa-mao (made of gold) | joyaṇa-saya-tuṁga-sohaṁto (shining 100 yojanas tall).

English Translation & Mathematical

Analysis:
"In the center of Haimavata Kṣetra stands the circular golden mountain named Nābhi Parvata (Vṛttācala), rising 100 yojanas high, adorned with celestial orchards."

GĀTHĀ 236

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Rohida-rohidāsāo doṇṇi tattha mahā-ṇadī |
Khittaṁ vibhaṁjamāṇāo lavaṇodahiṁ paviṭṭhiyā || 236 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:
Rohida-rohidāsāo (the Rohit and Rohitāsyā) | doṇṇi tattha mahā-ṇadī (two great rivers there) | khittaṁ vibhaṁjamāṇāo (partitioning the realm) | lavaṇodahiṁ paviṭṭhiyā (entered the Salt Ocean).

English Translation & Mathematical

Analysis:
"Traversing Haimavata Kṣetra are two great rivers: the Rohit (flowing East) and the Rohitāsyā (flowing West), dividing the realm into eastern and western zones."

GĀTHĀ 237

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Rohidā puvva-disaṁ gacche aṭṭhavīsa-sahassagā |
Ṇadīṇaṁ parivāreṇa puvva-vārihi-gāmiṇī || 237 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Rohidā (the Rohit River) | puvva-disaṁ gacche (flows eastward) | aṭṭhavīsa-sahassagā (with 28,000) | ṇadīṇaṁ parivāreṇa (tributary river family) | puvva-vārihi-gāmiṇī (entering Eastern Ocean).
English Translation & Mathematical

Analysis:
"The Rohit River flows East accompanied by 28,000 tributary streams, discharging into the Eastern Lavaṇoda Ocean at a delta width of 125 yojanas."

GĀTHĀ 238

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Rohidāsā puṇa pacchimaṁ
tāvamettehiṁ meliyā |
Ṇadīhiṁ sa-parivārā pacchimodahi-
gāmiṇī || 238 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Rohidāsā (the Rohitāsyā River) | puṇa pacchimaṁ (to the West) | tāvamettehiṁ meliyā (joined by equal count: 28,000) | ṇadīhiṁ sa-parivārā (with her tributary family) | pacchimodahi-gāmiṇī (entering Western Ocean).

English Translation & Mathematical

Analysis:
"The Rohitāsyā River flows West, likewise joined by 28,000 tributary streams, emptying into the Western Lavaṇoda Ocean at an estuary width of 125 yojanas."

GĀTHĀ 239

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Esā hemavaya-khittassa saṁṭhāṇa-vihī samuddivā |
Maha-himavaṁta-selassa vocchāmi adulovamaṁ || 239 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Esā (this) | hemavaya-khittassa saṁṭhāṇa-vihī (configuration rule of Haimavata) | samuddivā (proclaimed) | maha-himavaṁta-selassa (of Mount Mahāhimavān) | vocchāmi (I shall declare) | adulovamaṁ (incomparable).
English Translation & Mathematical

Analysis:
"Such is the structural configuration of Haimavata Kṣetra. I shall now declare the topography, height, and peaks of Mount Mahāhimavān."

GĀTHĀ 240

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Hemavaya-hari-vāsāṇaṁ majjhe maha-himavaṁtago |
Rūppa-mao mahā-selo caṁda-saṁṇiha-sohaṁto || 240 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Hemavaya-hari-vāsāṇaṁ majjhe (between Haimavata and Hari Kṣetra) | maha-himavaṁtago (Mount Mahāhimavān) | rūppa-mao (made of pure silver) | mahā-selo (great mountain) | caṁda-saṁṇiha-sohaṁto (shining like the full moon).
English Translation & Mathematical

Analysis:
"Standing between Haimavata and Hari Kṣetra is the second great boundary mountain, Mahāhimavān, composed of solid burnished silver (rajatamaya), radiating a pure white lunar luster."

GĀTHĀ 241

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Do-saya-joyaṇa-uccheho paṇṇāsaṁ gāḍha-mūlago |
Doṇṇi sahassā ikka-sayaṁ paṁca-judaṁ vitthado || 241 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:
Do-saya-joyaṇa-uccheho (200 yojanas in elevation) | paṇṇāsaṁ gāḍha-mūlago (50 yojanas foundation depth) | doṇṇi sahassā ikka-sayaṁ paṁca-judaṁ (2,105 yojanas) | vitthado (broad in width).

English Translation & Mathematical

Analysis:
"Mount Mahāhimavān rises 200 yojanas into the sky (double the height of Himavān), is rooted 50 yojanas deep into the bedrock, and measures 2,105 5/19 Yojanas in north-south breadth."

GĀTHĀ 242

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Taṁsi ya selo vitthiṇṇo puvva-vara-vihāṇeṇa |
Tevaṇṇaṁ ca sahassāo cadu-sayā saṭṭhī-judā || 242 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Taṁsi ya selo (that mountain) | vitthiṇṇo puvva-vara-vihāṇeṇa (extended in East-West length) | tevaṇṇaṁ ca sahassāo (53,000) | cadu-sayā saṭṭhī-judā (plus 467 yojanas).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The east-to-west chord length of Mount Mahāhimavān where it touches the perimeter Jagatī wall measures 53,467 12/19 Yojanas."

GĀTHĀ 243

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Majjha-padese tassa uvari maha-paumo saro have |
Do-joyaṇa-sahassāo dīho so jiṇa-bhāsido || 243 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Majjha-padese (in the middle region) | tassa uvari (upon its summit ridge) | maha-paumo saro have (lies Mahāpadma Lake) | do-joyaṇa-sahassāo dīho (2,000 yojanas long) | so jiṇa-bhāsido (as spoken by Jinas).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Upon the center of the summit ridge of

Mahāhimavān lies the second great lake, Mahāpadma Hrada, measuring exactly 2,000 yojanas in east-west length."

GĀTHĀ 244

Prakrit Text:

□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□-□□□□□□

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Romanized Transliteration:
Sahassamekkaṁ vikkhaṁbho vīsaṁ joyaṇa-gāḍhago |
Khīroda-jala-saṁkāso savva-kāla-maṇoramo || 244 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Sahassamekkaṁ vikkhaṁbho (1,000 yojanas wide) | vīsaṁ joyaṇa-gāḍhago (20 yojanas deep) | khīroda-jala-saṁkāso (resembling Milk Ocean water) | savva-kāla-maṇoramo (perpetually enchanting).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"Mahāpadma Lake is 1,000 yojanas in north-south width and 20 yojanas deep

(double the depth of Padma Lake), filled with sweet, pure waters."

GĀTHĀ 245

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Taṁsi ya girisiharesu aṭṭheva kūḍā viyāṇihi |
Siddhādaṇa-pamuhāo ṇāṇā-rayaṇa-samuṭṭhidāo || 245 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Taṁsi ya girisiharesu (upon that mountain crest) | aṭṭheva kūḍā (eight peaks / Kūṭas) | viyāṇihi (know thou) | siddhādaṇa-pamuhāo (headed by Siddhāyatana) | ṇāṇā-rayaṇa-samuṭṭhidāo (composed of diverse gems).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Along the summit ridge of Mount Mahāhimavān rise eight magnificent

crystalline peaks (Kūṭas), headed by Siddhāyatana Kūṭa."

GĀTHĀ 246

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Paṇṇāsaṁ joyaṇa-tuṁgā savve kūḍā muṇeyavvā |
Tāvametto ya vikkhaṁbho mūle majjhe tadaddhaṁ tu || 246 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Paṇṇāsaṁ joyaṇa-tuṁgā (50 yojanas in height) | savve kūḍā (all peaks) | muṇeyavvā (should be understood) | tāvametto ya vikkhaṁbho mūle (equal base breadth: 50 yojanas) | majjhe tadaddhaṁ tu (half of that at middle/top: 25 yojanas).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"All eight peaks rise 50 yojanas above the mountain ridge, measuring 50

yojanas in base diameter and tapering to 25 yojanas at their upper summit plateaus."

GĀTHĀ 247

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Siddhādaṇaṁ paḍhama-kūḍaṁ puvva-disammi saṁṭhidaṁ |
Jiṇa-bhavaṇehiṁ saṁjuttaṁ savva-kāma-guṇārihaṁ || 247 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Siddhādaṇaṁ (Siddhāyatana) | paḍhama-kūḍaṁ (first peak) | puvva-disammi saṁṭhidaṁ (situated in East) | jiṇa-bhavaṇehiṁ saṁjuttaṁ (endowed with Jina temples) | savva-kāma-guṇārihaṁ (worthy of universal veneration).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The first peak is Siddhāyatana Kūṭa,

enshrining an eternal Jina temple with 108 life-sized crystalline Jina statues seated in the Padmāsana posture."

GĀTHĀ 248

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Vidiyaṁ maha-himavaṁtaṁ kūḍaṁ ṇāmeṇa vakkhādaṁ |
Taṁsi ya vasai so devo maha-himavaṁtu ṇāmago || 248 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Vidiyaṁ (second) | maha-himavaṁtaṁ kūḍaṁ (Mahāhimavat Kūṭa) | ṇāmeṇa vakkhādaṁ (renowned by name) | taṁsi ya vasai (in it resides) | so devo (that celestial lord) | maha-himavaṁtu ṇāmago (named Mahāhimavat).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The second peak is Mahāhimavat Kūṭa, housing the celestial palace of the

guardian mountain lord, Mahāhimavat Kumāra Deva."

GĀTHĀ 249

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Tadiyaṁ harī-devīe kūḍaṁ maha-pauma-taḍi-ṭhidaṁ |
Harī-devīe pāsādo taṁsi sihare virājai || 249 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Tadiyaṁ (third) | harī-devīe kūḍaṁ (Hrīdevī Kūṭa) | maha-pauma-taḍi-ṭhidaṁ (standing on Mahāpadma Lake shore) | harī-devīe pāsādo (the palace of Goddess Hrī) | taṁsi sihare virājai (shines on that peak).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The third peak is Hrīdevī Kūṭa, standing on the eastern embankment of Mahāpadma Lake, serving as the

terrestrial mountain residence of Goddess Hrī."

GĀTHĀ 250

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Cauttthaṁ rohidāsā-kūḍaṁ rohidāsā-pavāda-saṇṇihaṁ |
Rohidāsā-devī vasai tattha vairāmaya-bhavaṇe suhe || 250 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Cauttthaṁ (fourth) | rohidāsā-kūḍaṁ (Rohitāsyā Kūṭa) | rohidāsā-pavāda-saṇṇihaṁ (adjacent to Rohitāsyā plunge waterfall) | rohidāsā-devī vasai tattha (Goddess Rohitāsyā dwells there) | vairāmaya-bhavaṇe suhe (in a delightful diamond palace).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The fourth peak is Rohitāsyā Kūṭa, towering above the southern cataract

where the Rohitāsyā River plunges into Haimavata Kṣetra, guarded by Rohitāsyā Devī."

GĀTHĀ 251

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Paṁcamaṁ harikaṁtā-kūḍaṁ harikaṁtā-ṇadī-uddame | Harikaṁtā-devī vasai tattha sura-kaṇṇā-samanvidā || 251 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Paṁcamaṁ (fifth) | harikaṁtā-kūḍaṁ (Harikāntā Kūṭa) | harikaṁtā-ṇadī-uddame (at Harikāntā River outlet) | harikaṁtā-devī vasai tattha (Goddess Harikāntā dwells there) | sura-kaṇṇā-samanvidā (with celestial nymphs).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"The fifth peak is Harit Kūṭa, situated above the northern outlet where the

Harit River flows into Hari Kṣetra, guarded by Harit Devī."

GĀTHĀ 252

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Chaṭṭhaṁ seyaṁ kūḍaṁ tu seya-rayaṇā-mayaṁ suhaṁ |
Sattame khema-kūḍaṁ ca aṭṭhame khemaṁkare have || 252 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Chaṭṭhaṁ (sixth) | seyaṁ kūḍaṁ tu (Śveta Kūṭa) | seya-rayaṇā-mayaṁ (made of white crystal gems) | suhaṁ (delightful) | sattame (seventh) | khema-kūḍaṁ (Kṣema Kūṭa) | ca aṭṭhame (and eighth) | khemaṁkare have (is Kṣemaṅkara Kūṭa).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The sixth peak is Śveta Kūṭa (composed of pure white crystals); the seventh is

Kṣema Kūṭa; and the eighth is Kṣemaṅkara Kūṭa."

GĀTHĀ 253

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Evamede samuddivā aṭṭha kūḍā mahā-gire |
Ṇāṇā-rayaṇa-samiddhāo sura-saddhāhi-sevidāo || 253 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Evamede (thus these) | samuddivā (proclaimed) | aṭṭha kūḍā (eight peaks) | mahā-gire (of the great mountain) | ṇāṇā-rayaṇa-samiddhāo (rich in diverse gems) | sura-saddhāhi-sevidāo (served by faithful celestials).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Thus are the eight summit peaks of Mount Mahāhimavān systematically described, rich in gemstones and

frequented by celestial hosts."

GĀTHĀ 254

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Maha-pauma-sarassa tīresu cattāri vedīo hoṁti |
Maṇirayaṇa-thaṁbha-juttāo sovāṇa-paṁkti-sohiyāo || 254 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Maha-pauma-sarassa tīresu (on Mahāpadma Lake shores) | cattāri vedīo (four balustrade terraces / Vedis) | hoṁti (are) | maṇirayaṇa-thaṁbha-juttāo (with gem pillars) | sovāṇa-paṁkti-sohiyāo (adorned with rows of stairs).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Encircling Mahāpadma Lake are four balustrade terraces (Vedis) supported by jewel pillars, with crystal stairways leading into the sweet, clear waters."

GĀTHĀ 255

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Sara-majjhe viṇiggaṁto ekko paumo samuṭṭhio |
Doṇṇi joyaṇāṇi vittho tavaṇijja-kaṁcaṇa-mao so || 255 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Sara-majjhe (in lake center) | viṇiggaṁto (emerging) | ekko paumo (a single grand lotus / Mahākamala) | samuṭṭhio (stands risen) | doṇṇi joyaṇāṇi vittho (2 yojanas in diameter) | tavaṇijja-kaṁcaṇa-mao so (made of molten refined gold).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"At the center of Mahāpadma Lake rises a celestial lotus (Mahākamala), measuring exactly 2 yojanas (8 krośas / 16,000 miles) in diameter, composed of refined gold."

GĀTHĀ 256

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Tassa ya ṇāḷo vairo ṇīlo iṁdaṇīla-mao have |
Vīsaṁ joyaṇāṇi gāḍho jala-talaṁ uvariṁ samuṭṭhio || 256 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Tassa ya ṇāḷo (its central stalk / stem) | vairo (diamond-hard) | ṇīlo iṁdaṇīla-mao (composed of blue sapphire) | have (is) | vīsaṁ joyaṇāṇi gāḍho (20 yojanas deep) | jala-talaṁ uvariṁ (above water surface) | samuṭṭhio (risen).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The stem of this lotus is composed of solid blue sapphire, rooted 20 yojanas deep in the bedrock and elevating the flower 2 krośas above the water surface."

GĀTHĀ 257

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Sahassa-vatta-saṁjutto so paumo viyāṇihi |
Ikkikkaṁ vattaṁ tu cau-kosa-dīhaṁ muṇeyavvaṁ || 257 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Sahassa-vatta-saṁjutto (bearing 1,000 petals) | so paumo (that lotus) | viyāṇihi (know thou) | ikkikkaṁ vattaṁ tu (each individual petal) | cau-kosa-dīhaṁ (4 krośas / 1 yojana long) | muṇeyavvaṁ (should be understood).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"This lotus bears 1,000 golden petals, each petal measuring 4 krośas (1 yojana) in length, radiating intense golden luminescence."

GĀTHĀ 258

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Kaṇṇiyā tassa paumassa aṭṭha-kosa-vitthiṇṇā |
Vairāmayiyā rammā maṇirayaṇehiṁ saṁjuttā || 258 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Kaṇṇiyā (the pericarp platform) | tassa paumassa (of that lotus) | aṭṭha-kosa-vitthiṇṇā (8 krośas / 2 yojanas broad) | vairāmayiyā (made of solid diamond) | rammā (charming) | maṇirayaṇehiṁ saṁjuttā (endowed with gems).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The central pericarp platform (Karṇikā) measures 8 krośas (2 yojanas) across, formed of flat, polished diamond, bordered with rubies."

GĀTHĀ 259

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Kaṇṇiyāe uvari-bhāe harī-devīe bhavaṇayaṁ |
Sohamma-kappa-sarisaṁ do-joyaṇaṁ samuccheha ṁ || 259 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Kaṇṇiyāe uvari-bhāe (upon the pericarp platform) | harī-devīe bhavaṇayaṁ (palace of Goddess Hrī) | sohamma-kappa-sarisaṁ (resembling Saudharma vimānas) | do-joyaṇaṁ samuccheha ṁ (2 yojanas in height).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Upon this diamond pericarp stands the palace of Goddess Hrī, measuring 2 yojanas square and 3 yojanas in height, supported by 1,008 diamond columns."

GĀTHĀ 260

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Taṁsi ya bhavaṇa-majjhammi maṇirayaṇa-siṁhāsanaṁ |
Harī-devī tattha vasai sura-gaṇārihā suhā || 260 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Taṁsi ya bhavaṇa-majjhammi (in the middle of that palace) | maṇirayaṇa-siṁhāsanaṁ (a jewel lion-throne) | harī-devī (Goddess Hrī) | tattha vasai (resides there) | sura-gaṇārihā (worshipped by celestials) | suhā (in joy).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"Within the palace sanctum stands a crystalline lion-throne upon which Goddess Hrī (personifying sacred modesty and conscience) resides in eternal youth."

GĀTHĀ 261

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Palla-pamāṇaṁ āū tīe devīe ṇiddiṭṭhaṁ | Gāudamekkaṁ uccheho veuvviya-taṇūe sā || 261 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Palla-pamāṇaṁ āū (lifespan of 1 Palyopama) | tīe devīe (of that goddess) | ṇiddiṭṭhaṁ (declared) | gāudamekkaṁ uccheho (1 Gavyūta height) | veuvviya-taṇūe sā (she in transformational body).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Goddess Hrī has a lifespan of exactly 1 Palyopama. Her transformational body (Vaikriyika Śarīra) stands 1 Gavyūta (1 krośa / 2,000 daṇḍas) in height."

GĀTHĀ 262

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Cattāri sahassā atta-rakkhā sura-varā tīse |
Cattāri agga-mahiso cau-sālā-vibhūsidā || 262 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Cattāri sahassā (4,000) | atta-rakkhā (bodyguards) | sura-varā tīse (her supreme deities) | cattāri agga-mahiso (four principal queens) | cau-sālā-vibhūsidā (adorned with 4 halls).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"She is protected by 4,000 personal bodyguard deities and presides over four primary council assemblies (Inner, Middle, Outer, and Queen Pariṣads)."

GĀTHĀ 263

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Paumassa ya samaṁtāo seḍhi-baddhā havaṁti te |

Do-lakkhā asīdi-sahassā ya sayāṇi ya || 263 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Paumassa ya samaṁtāo (surrounding the central lotus) | seḍhi-baddhā (arranged in concentric series) | havaṁti te (they are) | do-lakkhā asīdi-sahassā (280,000) | ya sayāṇi ya (and 115 retinue lotuses).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Surrounding the central Mahākamala float **280,115 satellite lotuses** (double the count of Padma Lake), housing her divine maidservants and celestial army."

GĀTHĀ 264

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Harī-devī jiṇiṁdāṇaṁ jamma-kāle samuṭṭhidā |

Meru-sihare ya gacchaṁtī majjaṇaṭṭhe viyāṇihi || 264 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Harī-devī (Goddess Hrī) | jiṇiṁdāṇaṁ jamma-kāle (at birth of Tīrthaṅkaras) | samuṭṭhidā (arises) | meru-sihare ya gacchaṁtī (goes to Meru summit) | majjaṇaṭṭhe (for the Janmābhiṣeka bath) | viyāṇihi (know thou).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"During the Janmābhiṣeka of a Tīrthaṅkara on Mount Meru, Goddess Hrī ascends with her retinue to present celestial garments, balms, and golden water pitchers."

GĀTHĀ 265

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Maha-pauma-sarādo doṇṇi mahā-ṇadīo viṇiggayā |

Rohidāsā ya dākhiṇeṇa uttareṇa ya haridā tahā || 265 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Maha-pauma-sarādo (from Mahāpadma Lake) | doṇṇi mahā-ṇadīo (two great rivers) | viṇiggayā (emerge) | rohidāsā ya dākhiṇeṇa (Rohitāsyā to the South) | uttareṇa ya haridā tahā (and Harit to the North).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"From Mahāpadma Lake emerge two great rivers: the Rohitāsyā discharges from the southern spout into Haimavata Kṣetra, and the Harit discharges from the northern spout into Hari Kṣetra."

GĀTHĀ 266

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Rohidāsā viṇiggaṁtā kuṁḍe paḍai vegamai |

Saya-savvīsa-joyaṇa-vitthe vīsa-joyaṇa-gāḍhage || 266 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Rohidāsā viṇiggaṁtā (the Rohitāsyā emerging) | kuṁḍe paḍai (falls into the plunge pool) | vegamai (with great velocity) | saya-savvīsa-joyaṇa-vitthe (125 yojanas wide) | vīsa-joyaṇa-gāḍhage (20 yojanas deep).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The Rohitāsyā River plunges from a stone Makaramukha spout into the Rohitāsyā-Kuṇḍa, measuring 125 yojanas in diameter and 20 yojanas in water depth."

GĀTHĀ 267

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Kuṁḍa-majjhe vaira-dīvo solasa-joyaṇa-vitthado |

Rohidāsā-devī-bhavaṇaṁ taṁsi majjhe virājai || 267 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Kuṁḍa-majjhe (in middle of the pool) | vaira-dīvo (diamond island / Vajra-dvīpa) | solasa-joyaṇa-vitthado (16 yojanas wide) | rohidāsā-devī-bhavaṇaṁ (palace of Goddess Rohitāsyā) | taṁsi majjhe virājai (shines in its center).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Rising from the center of the plunge-pool is a solid diamond island 16 yojanas wide, housing the crystal palace of the river goddess Rohitāsyā Devī."

GĀTHĀ 268

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Kuṁḍa-dākhiṇādo sā ṇiggaṁtā pacchimābhimuhī gadā | Hemavaya-khitta-majjhammi

lavaṇodahiṁ paviṭṭhiyā || 268 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Kuṁḍa-dākhiṇādo (from southern rim of the pool) | sā ṇiggaṁtā (she flowing out) | pacchimābhimuhī gadā (flows westward) | hemavaya-khitta-majjhammi (through Haimavata Kṣetra) | lavaṇodahiṁ paviṭṭhiyā (entered Salt Ocean).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Flowing out of the pool's southern rim with an initial width of 12.5 yojanas, the Rohitāsyā flows West across Haimavata Kṣetra to empty into the Western Lavaṇoda Ocean at 125 yojanas width."

GĀTHĀ 269

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Aṭṭhavīsa-sahassāo ṇadīo tāe meliyā | Rohidāsā-parivāreṇa pacchimodahi-

gāmiṇī || 269 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Aṭṭhavīsa-sahassāo ṇadīo (28,000 rivers) | tāe meliyā (joined with her) | rohidāsā-parivāreṇa (with Rohitāsyā's family) | pacchimodahi-gāmiṇī (flowing to Western Ocean).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"Along its western course across Haimavata, the Rohitāsyā River absorbs exactly 28,000 tributary rivers."

GĀTHĀ 270

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Haridā puṇa uttareṇa ṇiggaṁtā harikuṁḍe paḍai |
Do-saya-paṇṇāsa-joyaṇa-vitthe vīsa-joyaṇa-gāḍhage || 270 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Haridā puṇa uttareṇa ṇiggaṁtā (the

Harit River emerging to the North) | harikuṁḍe paḍai (falls into Harit Kuṇḍa) | do-saya-paṇṇāsa-joyaṇa-vitthe (250 yojanas wide) | vīsa-joyaṇa-gāḍhage (20 yojanas deep).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The Harit River emerges from the northern spout of Mahāpadma Lake, plunging into the Harit-Kuṇḍa (250 yojanas wide, 20 yojanas deep) at the foot of the mountain."

GĀTHĀ 271

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Taṁsi kuṁḍa-majjhammi vaira-dīvo battīsa-joyaṇo |
Haridā-devī vasai tattha sa-parivārā surārihā || 271 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Taṁsi kuṁḍa-majjhammi (in that pool

center) | vaira-dīvo battīsa-joyaṇo (diamond island 32 yojanas wide) | haridā-devī vasai tattha (Goddess Harit dwells there) | sa-parivārā (with retinue) | surārihā (worshipped by gods).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"In the center of Harit Kuṇḍa stands a diamond island 32 yojanas wide, containing the crystal palace of Harit Devī."

GĀTHĀ 272

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Kuṁḍa-uttarodaye sā ṇiggaṁtā puvvābhimuhī gadā | Hari-vāsa-majjha-bhāe lavaṇodahiṁ paviṭṭhiyā || 272 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Kuṁḍa-uttarodaye (from northern rim of the pool) | sā ṇiggaṁtā (she flowing out)

| puvvābhimuhī gadā (flows eastward) | hari-vāsa-majjha-bhāe (through Hari Kṣetra) | lavaṇodahiṁ paviṭṭhiyā (entered Salt Ocean).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Discharging from the pool with an initial width of 25 yojanas, the Harit River flows East across Hari Kṣetra, entering the Eastern Lavaṇoda Ocean at a delta width of 250 yojanas."

GĀTHĀ 273

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Chap-paṇṇā-sahassāo ṇadīo tāe meliyā | Haridā-parivāreṇa puvvodahi-samāgadā || 273 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Chap-paṇṇā-sahassāo ṇadīo (56,000 rivers) | tāe meliyā (joined with her) | haridā-parivāreṇa (with Harit's river

family) | puvvodahi-samāgadā (reached Eastern Ocean).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Along its course across Hari Kṣetra, the Harit River absorbs exactly 56,000 tributary rivers."

GĀTHĀ 274

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Esā maha-himavaṁta-selassa vihī samāseṇa kīrtidā |
Hari-vāsa-khitta-sarūvaṁ vocchāmi jahā-samayaṁ || 274 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Esā (this) | maha-himavaṁta-selassa vihī (rule of Mount Mahāhimavān) | samāseṇa kīrtidā (proclaimed concisely) | hari-vāsa-khitta-sarūvaṁ (nature of Hari Kṣetra) | vocchāmi (I shall declare) | jahā-samayaṁ (as per canon).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Such is the complete configuration of Mount Mahāhimavān and its rivers. I shall now declare the topography, geometry, and life in Hari Kṣetra."

GĀTHĀ 275

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Maha-himavaṁtassa ya uttare ṇihadassa ya dākhiṇe |
Hari-vāsaṁ ṇāma khittaṁ vaṭṭai savva-sohaṇaṁ || 275 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Maha-himavaṁtassa ya uttare (north of Mahāhimavān) | ṇihadassa ya dākhiṇe (south of Mount Niṣadha) | hari-vāsaṁ ṇāma khittaṁ (the realm named Hari Kṣetra) | vaṭṭai (exists) | savva-sohaṇaṁ (all-splendid).

English Translation & Mathematical

Analysis:
"Situated to the north of Mount Mahāhimavān and to the south of Mount Niṣadha lies the third continental realm, renowned as Hari Kṣetra."

GĀTHĀ 276

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Cattāri sahassā do-sayā dasa-judā joyaṇāṇi tassa have |
Dasa-kalāo vittho uṇavīsa-vibhājidā sesā || 276 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Cattāri sahassā (4,000) | do-sayā dasa-judā joyaṇāṇi (plus 210 yojanas) | tassa have (its is) | dasa-kalāo vittho (10 fractions width) | uṇavīsa-vibhājidā (divided by 19) | sesā (remainder).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"The north-to-south breadth of Hari

Kṣetra measures exactly 8 proportional parts = 4,210 10/19 Yojanas (approx. 4,210.526 yojanas)."

GĀTHĀ 277

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Tassa ya dākhiṇa-jīvā tevaṇṇaṁ ca sahassāo |
Cadu-sayā saṭṭhī-judā bārasa-kalā viyāṇihi || 277 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Tassa ya dākhiṇa-jīvā (its southern chord along Mahāhimavān) | tevaṇṇaṁ ca sahassāo (53,000) | cadu-sayā saṭṭhī-judā (plus 467 yojanas) | bārasa-kalā viyāṇihi (and 12/19 fractions know thou).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The southern boundary chord of Hari Kṣetra (along the northern foot of Mount Mahāhimavān) measures exactly 53,467

12/19 Yojanas."

GĀTHĀ 278

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Uttara-jīvā puṇa tassa caurāsīdi-sahassāo |
Ṇava-sayā tevaṇṇā ya caudasa-kalā samuddivā || 278 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Uttara-jīvā puṇa tassa (its northern chord along Niṣadha) | caurāsīdi-sahassāo (84,000) | ṇava-sayā tevaṇṇā ya (plus 953 yojanas) | caudasa-kalā samuddivā (and 14/19 fractions declared).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The northern boundary chord of Hari Kṣetra (along the southern foot of Mount Niṣadha) measures exactly 84,953 14/19 Yojanas."

GĀTHĀ 279

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Majjhima-bhoga-bhūmī sā savva-kāma-guṇārihā |
Kaṁcaṇa-mayī mahī taṁsi maṇirayaṇehiṁ saṁjudā || 279 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Majjhima-bhoga-bhūmī sā (it is a Middle Land of Enjoyment / Madhyama Bhogabhūmi) | savva-kāma-guṇārihā (fulfilling all desires) | kaṁcaṇa-mayī mahī (golden terrain) | taṁsi maṇirayaṇehiṁ saṁjudā (endowed with radiant gems).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Hari Kṣetra is a Madhyama Bhogabhūmi (Middle Land of Enjoyment), possessing golden soil, crystalline riverbanks, and ten species of wish-fulfilling trees."

GĀTHĀ 280

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Jugalā tattha jāyante caṁda-saṁṇiha-surūviṇo |
Do-palla-pamāṇaṁ āū tesiṁ savvaṁga-sohiṇaṁ || 280 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Jugalā tattha jāyante (twins are born there) | caṁda-saṁṇiha-surūviṇo (beautiful with moon-like radiance) | do-palla-pamāṇaṁ āū (lifespan is 2 Palyopamas) | tesiṁ (for them) | savvaṁga-sohiṇaṁ (radiant in all limbs).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Humans in Hari Kṣetra are born as heterosexual twin pairs with lustrous, silver-white complexions, living a serene lifespan of exactly 2 Palyopamas."

GĀTHĀ 281

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Dhaṇū-sahassā doṇṇi ya uccheho tesiṁ maṇṇio |
Doṇṇi diṇehiṁ ekkāhāro kappa-rukkhādo jāyade || 281 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Dhaṇū-sahassā doṇṇi ya (2,000 dhanuṣas / bow-lengths) | uccheho (bodily height) | tesiṁ maṇṇio (accepted of them) | doṇṇi diṇehiṁ ekkāhāro (intake once every two days) | kappa-rukkhādo jāyade (from the Kalpavṛkṣas occurs).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Their bodily stature is 2,000 dhanuṣas (approx. 12,000 feet). They take food once every two days, consuming a morsel the size of a Harītakī fruit from the Kalpavṛkṣas."

GĀTHĀ 282

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Ṇa tesiṁ vāhi-sogo ya ṇicca-tuṭṭhā suhāvahā |
Kālagadā samāṇā te sura-loyaṁ samāgadā || 282 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Ṇa tesiṁ (not for them) | vāhi-sogo (disease or grief) | ya (and) | ṇicca-tuṭṭhā (perpetually contented) | suhāvahā (experiencing bliss) | kālagadā samāṇā (upon death) | te sura-loyaṁ samāgadā (they ascend to celestial heavens).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Free from physical decrepitude, sorrow, and mental anguish, they live in continuous bliss and ascend directly to the higher celestial heavens (Vaimānika Devaloka) upon death."

GĀTHĀ 283

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Taṁsi khitta-majjhammi ṇihado ṇāmo mahā-girī |
Tavaṇijja-kaṁcaṇa-mao cau-saya-tuṁga-sohaṁto || 283 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Taṁsi khitta-majjhammi (at northern border of that realm) | ṇihado ṇāmo mahā-girī (the great mountain named Niṣadha) | tavaṇijja-kaṁcaṇa-mao (composed of molten gold) | cau-saya-tuṁga-sohaṁto (shining 400 yojanas tall).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Along the northern border of Hari Kṣetra stands the third colossal boundary mountain, Niṣadha, composed of incandescent molten gold, rising 400

yojanas in vertical height."

GĀTHĀ 284

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Sayamekkaṁ puḍhavīe gāḍha-mūla-saṁṭhavido |
Cattāri sahassā do-sayā dasa-judā vitthado || 284 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Sayamekkaṁ (100 yojanas) | puḍhavīe (in the earth) | gāḍha-mūla-saṁṭhavido (deeply embedded foundation) | cattāri sahassā do-sayā dasa-judā (4,210 yojanas) | vitthado (broad in width).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"Mount Niṣadha is rooted 100 yojanas deep in the earth's foundation bedrock and measures 4,210 10/19 Yojanas in north-south breadth."

GĀTHĀ 285

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Taṁsi ya selo vitthiṇṇo puvva-vara-vihāṇeṇa |
Caurāsīdi-sahassāo ṇava-sayā tevaṇṇā ya || 285 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Taṁsi ya selo (that mountain) | vitthiṇṇo puvva-vara-vihāṇeṇa (extended in East-West length) | caurāsīdi-sahassāo (84,000) | ṇava-sayā tevaṇṇā ya (plus 953 yojanas).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The east-to-west chord length of Mount Niṣadha touching the Jagatī wall measures exactly 84,953 14/19 Yojanas."

GĀTHĀ 286

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Majjha-padese tassa uvari tigiṁcho saro have |
Cattāri-joyaṇa-sahassāo dīho so jiṇa-bhāsido || 286 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Majjha-padese (in the middle region) | tassa uvari (upon its summit ridge) | tigiṁcho saro have (lies Tigiñcha Lake) | cattāri-joyaṇa-sahassāo dīho (4,000 yojanas long) | so jiṇa-bhāsido (as spoken by Jinas).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"Upon the summit ridge of Mount Niṣadha lies the third great lake, Tigiñcha Hrada, measuring 4,000 yojanas in east-west length."

GĀTHĀ 287

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Do-sahassa-pamāṇo ya vittho cālīsaṁ gāḍhago |
Pauma-rāyā-jala-saṁkāso savva-kāla-maṇoramo || 287 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Do-sahassa-pamāṇo vittho (2,000 yojanas in width) | cālīsaṁ gāḍhago (40 yojanas deep) | pauma-rāyā-jala-saṁkāso (resembling ruby-tinted water) | savva-kāla-maṇoramo (perpetually enchanting).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Tigiñcha Lake is 2,000 yojanas wide and 40 yojanas deep (four times the depth of Padma Lake), filled with luminous, crystal-clear water."

GĀTHĀ 288

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Taṁsi ya girisiharesu ṇaveva kūḍā viyāṇihi |
Siddhādaṇa-pamuhāo ṇāṇā-rayaṇa-samuṭṭhidāo || 288 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Taṁsi ya girisiharesu (upon that mountain crest) | ṇaveva kūḍā (nine peaks / Kūṭas) | viyāṇihi (know thou) | siddhādaṇa-pamuhāo (headed by Siddhāyatana) | ṇāṇā-rayaṇa-samuṭṭhidāo (composed of diverse gems).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"Along the summit ridge of Mount Niṣadha rise nine great crystalline peaks (Kūṭas), headed by Siddhāyatana Kūṭa."

GĀTHĀ 289

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Sayamekkaṁ joyaṇa-tuṁgā savve kūḍā muṇeyavvā |
Tāvametto ya vikkhaṁbho mūle majjhe tadaddhaṁ tu || 289 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Sayamekkaṁ joyaṇa-tuṁgā (100 yojanas in height) | savve kūḍā (all peaks) | muṇeyavvā (should be understood) | tāvametto ya vikkhaṁbho mūle (equal base breadth: 100 yojanas) | majjhe tadaddhaṁ tu (half of that at middle/top: 50 yojanas).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"All nine peaks rise 100 yojanas above the mountain ridge, measuring 100 yojanas in base diameter and tapering to 50 yojanas at their upper summit plateaus."

GĀTHĀ 290

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Siddhādaṇaṁ ṇihada-kūḍaṁ dhidī-devīe kūḍayaṁ |
Sīdā-kūḍaṁ ca rujagaṁ caṁda-sūra-ppahaṁ tahā || 290 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Siddhādaṇaṁ (Siddhāyatana) | ṇihada-kūḍaṁ (Niṣadha Kūṭa) | dhidī-devīe kūḍayaṁ (Dhṛtidevī Kūṭa) | sīdā-kūḍaṁ (Sītā Kūṭa) | ca rujagaṁ (Rucaka Kūṭa) | caṁda-sūra-ppahaṁ tahā (Candrakānta and Sūryakānta peaks).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"The peaks of Mount Niṣadha include: 1. Siddhāyatana, 2. Niṣadha Kūṭa, 3. Dhṛtidevī Kūṭa, 4. Sītā Kūṭa, 5. Rucaka, 6. Candrakānta, 7. Sūryakānta, 8. Vimalaprabha, and 9. Kāñcanaśikhara."

GĀTHĀ 291

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Tigiṁcha-sara-majjhe viṇiggaṁto ekko paumo samuṭṭhio |
Cattāri joyaṇāṇi vittho tavaṇijja-kaṁcaṇa-mao so || 291 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Tigiṁcha-sara-majjhe (in center of Tigiñcha Lake) | viṇiggaṁto (emerging) | ekko paumo (a single grand lotus / Mahākamala) | samuṭṭhio (stands risen) | cattāri joyaṇāṇi vittho (4 yojanas in diameter) | tavaṇijja-kaṁcaṇa-mao so (made of molten gold).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"At the center of Tigiñcha Lake rises a monumental celestial lotus (Mahākamala), measuring exactly 4 yojanas (16 krośas / 32,000 miles) in diameter, composed of refined gold."

GĀTHĀ 292

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Tassa ya ṇāḷo vairo ṇīlo iṁdaṇīla-mao have |
Cālīsaṁ joyaṇāṇi gāḍho jala-talaṁ uvariṁ samuṭṭhio || 292 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Tassa ya ṇāḷo (its central stalk / stem) | vairo (diamond-hard) | ṇīlo iṁdaṇīla-mao (composed of blue sapphire) | have (is) | cālīsaṁ joyaṇāṇi gāḍho (40 yojanas deep) | jala-talaṁ uvariṁ (above water surface) | samuṭṭhio (risen).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The stem of this lotus is composed of solid blue sapphire, rooted 40 yojanas deep in the lake bedrock and elevating the flower 4 krośas (1 yojana) above the water surface."

GĀTHĀ 293

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Sahassa-vatta-saṁjutto so paumo viyāṇihi |
Ikkikkaṁ vattaṁ tu aṭṭha-kosa-dīhaṁ muṇeyavvaṁ || 293 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Sahassa-vatta-saṁjutto (bearing 1,000 petals) | so paumo (that lotus) | viyāṇihi (know thou) | ikkikkaṁ vattaṁ tu (each individual petal) | aṭṭha-kosa-dīhaṁ (8 krośas / 2 yojanas long) | muṇeyavvaṁ (should be understood).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"This lotus bears 1,000 golden petals, each petal measuring 8 krośas (2 yojanas) in length, radiating dazzling golden light across the waters."

GĀTHĀ 294

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Kaṇṇiyā tassa paumassa soḷasa-kosa-vitthiṇṇā |
Vairāmayiyā rammā maṇirayaṇehiṁ saṁjuttā || 294 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Kaṇṇiyā (the pericarp platform) | tassa paumassa (of that lotus) | soḷasa-kosa-vitthiṇṇā (16 krośas / 4 yojanas broad) | vairāmayiyā (made of solid diamond) | rammā (charming) | maṇirayaṇehiṁ saṁjuttā (endowed with gems).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"The central pericarp platform (Karṇikā) measures 16 krośas (4 yojanas) across, formed of flat, polished diamond, bordered by a rim of emeralds and rubies."

GĀTHĀ 295

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Kaṇṇiyāe uvari-bhāe dhidī-devīe bhavaṇayaṁ |
Sohamma-kappa-sarisaṁ cau-joyaṇaṁ samucchehaṁ || 295 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Kaṇṇiyāe uvari-bhāe (upon the pericarp platform) | dhidī-devīe bhavaṇayaṁ (palace of Goddess Dhṛti) | sohamma-kappa-sarisaṁ (resembling Saudharma vimānas) | cau-joyaṇaṁ samucchehaṁ (4 yojanas in height).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"Upon this diamond pericarp stands the celestial palace of Goddess Dhṛti, measuring 4 yojanas square and 6 yojanas in height, supported by crystalline columns."

GĀTHĀ 296

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Taṁsi ya bhavaṇa-majjhammi maṇirayaṇa-siṁhāsanaṁ |
Dhidī-devī tattha vasai sura-gaṇārihā suhā || 296 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Taṁsi ya bhavaṇa-majjhammi (in the middle of that palace) | maṇirayaṇa-siṁhāsanaṁ (a jewel lion-throne) | dhidī-devī (Goddess Dhṛti) | tattha vasai (resides there) | sura-gaṇārihā (worshipped by celestials) | suhā (in joy).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"Within the palace sanctum stands a radiant crystalline lion-throne upon which Goddess Dhṛti (personifying spiritual fortitude and patience) resides in eternal divine splendor."

GĀTHĀ 297

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Palla-pamāṇaṁ āū tīe devīe ṇiddiṭṭhaṁ |
Gāudamekkaṁ uccheho veuvviya-taṇūe sā || 297 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Palla-pamāṇaṁ āū (lifespan of 1 Palyopama) | tīe devīe (of that goddess) | ṇiddiṭṭhaṁ (declared) | gāudamekkaṁ uccheho (1 Gavyūta height) | veuvviya-taṇūe sā (she in transformational body).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"Goddess Dhṛti has a lifespan of exactly 1 Palyopama. Her transformational body (Vaikriyika Śarīra) stands 1 Gavyūta (1 krośa / 2,000 daṇḍas) in height."

GĀTHĀ 298

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Paumassa ya samaṁtāo seḍhi-baddhā havaṁti te |

Paṁca-lakkhā saṭṭhī-sahassā ya sayāṇi ya || 298 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Paumassa ya samaṁtāo (surrounding the central lotus) | seḍhi-baddhā (arranged in concentric series) | havaṁti te (they are) | paṁca-lakkhā saṭṭhī-sahassā (560,000) | ya sayāṇi ya (and 115 retinue lotuses).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Surrounding the central Mahākamala float **560,115 satellite lotuses** (four times the count of Padma Lake), housing her divine maidservants and celestial army."

GĀTHĀ 299

Prakrit Text:

□□□□□□-□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□-□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□

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Romanized Transliteration:

Tigiṁcha-sarādo doṇṇi mahā-ṇadīo viṇiggayā |

Harikaṁtā dākhiṇeṇa uttareṇa ya sīdā tahā || 299 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Tigiṁcha-sarādo (from Tigiñcha Lake) | doṇṇi mahā-ṇadīo (two great rivers) | viṇiggayā (emerge) | harikaṁtā dākhiṇeṇa (Harikāntā to the South) | uttareṇa ya sīdā tahā (and Sītā to the North).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"From Tigiñcha Lake emerge two great rivers: the Harikāntā discharges from the southern spout into Hari Kṣetra (flowing West), and the great Sītā discharges from the northern spout into East Mahāvideha (flowing East)."

GĀTHĀ 300

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Esā ṇihada-selassa vihī samāseṇa kīrtidā

|
Mahāvideha-khittassa vocchāmi adulovamaṁ || 300 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Esā (this) | ṇihada-selassa vihī (rule of Mount Niṣadha) | samāseṇa kīrtidā (proclaimed concisely) | mahāvideha-khittassa (of Mahāvideha Kṣetra) | vocchāmi (I shall declare) | adulovamaṁ (incomparable).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Thus concludes the structural exposition of Mount Niṣadha, Tigiñcha Lake, and Goddess Dhṛti. I shall next declare the incomparable geography and 32 Vijayas of Mahāvideha Kṣetra."

TILOYAPAṆṆATTĪ (TRILOKAPRAJÑAPTIḤ)

CATURTHA MAHĀDHIKĀRA (CHAPTER 4): MADHYALOKA-JAMBŪDVĪPA

Author: Ācārya Yativṛṣabha (c. 6th Century CE) | Original Language: Śaurasenī Prakrit

Complete Unabridged Verse-by-Verse Translation & Mathematical Commentary (Gāthās 301 to 375)

GĀTHĀ 301

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Ṇihadassa ya uttareṇa ṇīlassa ya dākhiṇeṇa ya |
Mahāvidehaṁ ṇāma khittaṁ majjhe vaṭṭai dīvassa || 301 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Ṇihadassa ya uttareṇa (north of Mount Niṣadha) | ṇīlassa ya dākhiṇeṇa (and south of Mount Nīla) | mahāvidehaṁ ṇāma khittaṁ (the realm named Mahāvideha) | majjhe vaṭṭai dīvassa (stands in the center of the continent).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Situated to the north of Mount Niṣadha and to the south of Mount Nīla lies the vast central realm of Jambūdvīpa,

renowned as Mahāvideha Kṣetra."

GĀTHĀ 302

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Tettīsaṁ ca sahassāo cha-sayā caurāsīdi-judā |
Cauro kalāo vittho uṇavīsa-vibhājidā sesā || 302 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Tettīsaṁ ca sahassāo (33,000) | cha-sayā caurāsīdi-judā (plus 684 yojanas) | cauro kalāo vittho (4 fractions width) | uṇavīsa-vibhājidā (divided by 19) | sesā (remaining).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The north-to-south breadth of Mahāvideha Kṣetra measures exactly 64 proportional parts = 33,684 4/19 Yojanas (approx. 33,684.2105 yojanas)."

GĀTHĀ 303

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Tassa ya majjha-padese vikkhaṁbho joyaṇa-sata-sahassaṁ tu | Jambūdīva-vikkhaṁbheṇa samo savvattha viyāṇihi || 303 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Tassa ya majjha-padese (at its central line passing through Meru) | vikkhaṁbho (the east-west diameter) | joyaṇa-sata-sahassaṁ tu (is 100,000 yojanas indeed) | jambūdīva-vikkhaṁbheṇa samo (equal to Jambūdvīpa's full diameter) | savvattha viyāṇihi (know thou).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Passing directly through Mount Meru at its center, the east-to-west chord length of Mahāvideha Kṣetra equals the maximum diameter of Jambūdvīpa, exactly 100,000 Yojanas."

GĀTHĀ 304

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Puvva-videho ya tahā avara-videho ya majjhimo |
Meru-pavvaya-majjheṇa vibhatto dosu bhāgesu || 304 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Puvva-videho (East Videha) | ya tahā (and similarly) | avara-videho (West Videha) | ya majjhimo (and the central zone) | meru-pavvaya-majjheṇa (by the central axis of Mount Meru) | vibhatto dosu bhāgesu (partitioned into two divisions).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Mahāvideha is bisected by Mount Meru and the celestial river systems into two primary hemispheres: Pūrva-Videha (Eastern Videha) and Apara-Videha

(Western Videha)."

GĀTHĀ 305

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Sīdā-ṇadī puvveṇa sīdodā pacchimeṇa ya |
Khitta-majjhaṁ vibhaṁjaṁtī lavaṇodahiṁ paviṭṭhiyā || 305 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Sīdā-ṇadī puvveṇa (the Sītā River in the East) | sīdodā pacchimeṇa ya (and the Sītodā in the West) | khitta-majjhaṁ vibhaṁjaṁtī (partitioning the realm center) | lavaṇodahiṁ paviṭṭhiyā (entered the Salt Ocean).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The great Sītā River traverses Pūrva-Videha eastward, while the great Sītodā River traverses Apara-Videha westward, each discharging into the Lavaṇoda

Ocean at an estuary width of 500 yojanas."

GĀTHĀ 306

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Merussa cau-disaṁ rammo bhaddasāla-vaṇo have |
Addha-joyaṇa-sahassaṁ tu samaṁtā valayī-kado || 306 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Merussa cau-disaṁ (on four sides of Mount Meru) | rammo bhaddasāla-vaṇo have (stands the delightful Bhadraśāla forest) | addha-joyaṇa-sahassaṁ tu (250 yojanas on each side / 500 total) | samaṁtā valayī-kado (encircling the base).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Surrounding the ground base of Mount Meru on all four cardinal sides is the

Bhadraśāla Forest, measuring 250 yojanas in radial width on each side."

GĀTHĀ 307

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Taṁsi vaṇe vicittāo vāvīo ceva pokkharā |
Akattimā jiṇa-bhavaṇā ṇāṇā-rayaṇa-samuṭṭhidā || 307 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Taṁsi vaṇe (in that forest) | vicittāo vāvīo (diverse stepwells) | ceva pokkharā (and lotus ponds) | akattimā jiṇa-bhavaṇā (eternal non-artificial Jina temples) | ṇāṇā-rayaṇa-samuṭṭhidā (composed of diverse gems).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Within Bhadraśāla Forest lie crystalline stepwells, lotus lakes, and four eternal non-artificial Jina sanctuaries (Akṛtrima

Caityālayas) facing the cardinal directions."

GĀTHĀ 308

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Merussa uvari-bhāgesu cattāri vaṇā viyāṇihi |
Bhaddasāla-ṇaṁdaṇaṁ ceva somaṇasaṁ paṁḍugaṁ tahā || 308 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Merussa uvari-bhāgesu (on the ascending terraces of Meru) | cattāri vaṇā (four forests) | viyāṇihi (know thou) | bhaddasāla (Bhadraśāla) | ṇaṁdaṇaṁ ceva (Nandana) | somaṇasaṁ (Saumanasa) | paṁḍugaṁ tahā (and Pāṇḍuka).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"Mount Meru is tiered with four celestial terrace forests: Bhadraśāla (at ground

base), Nandana (500 yojanas up), Saumanasa (62,500 yojanas up), and Pāṇḍuka (at the 99,000 yojana summit)."

GĀTHĀ 309

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Paṁca-sayāṇi ucchehe ṇaṁdaṇaṁ vaṇamuttamaṁ |
Paṇa-saya-joyaṇa-vittho valaya-saṁṭhāṇa-sohido || 309 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Paṁca-sayāṇi ucchehe (at 500 yojanas elevation) | ṇaṁdaṇaṁ vaṇamuttamaṁ (the supreme Nandana forest) | paṇa-saya-joyaṇa-vittho (500 yojanas terrace width) | valaya-saṁṭhāṇa-sohido (adorned as a ring terrace).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"At an altitude of 500 yojanas above ground level lies the Nandana Forest,

forming a ring terrace 500 yojanas wide, enclosed by golden balustrades."

GĀTHĀ 310

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Bāvaṭṭhi-sahassāo paṁca-sayāṇi ya uvarime |
Somaṇasaṁ vaṇaṁ rammaṁ maṇirayaṇa-vibhūsidaṁ || 310 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Bāvaṭṭhi-sahassāo paṁca-sayāṇi ya (at 62,500 yojanas) | uvarime (above) | somaṇasaṁ vaṇaṁ rammaṁ (the delightful Saumanasa forest) | maṇirayaṇa-vibhūsidaṁ (adorned with gems).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"At an altitude of 62,500 yojanas rises the Saumanasa Forest terrace, measuring 500 yojanas in width,

adorned with crystalline mansions and four cardinal Jina shrines."

GĀTHĀ 311

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Ṇavaṇavai-sahassāo uvariṁ paṁḍugaṁ vaṇaṁ |
Sahassamekkaṁ vitthiṇṇaṁ meru-siharammi sohidaṁ || 311 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Ṇavaṇavai-sahassāo uvariṁ (at 99,000 yojanas above ground) | paṁḍugaṁ vaṇaṁ (the Pāṇḍuka forest) | sahassamekkaṁ vitthiṇṇaṁ (1,000 yojanas in diameter) | meru-siharammi sohidaṁ (shining on Meru summit).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"At the summit plateau of Mount Meru (99,000 yojanas altitude) lies the circular Pāṇḍuka Forest, measuring exactly

1,000 yojanas across."

GĀTHĀ 312

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Paṁḍuga-vaṇassa majjhammi cūliyā rayaṇa-mayī have |
Cattālīsaṁ joyaṇā tuṁgā bārasa-mūlā cau-siharā || 312 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Paṁḍuga-vaṇassa majjhammi (in the middle of Pāṇḍuka forest) | cūliyā rayaṇa-mayī have (stands the jewel spire / Cūlikā) | cattālīsaṁ joyaṇā tuṁgā (40 yojanas tall) | bārasa-mūlā (12 yojanas wide at base) | cau-siharā (4 yojanas at apex).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"In the center of Pāṇḍuka Forest rises the pinnacle spire (Cūlikā), measuring 40 yojanas in height, 12 yojanas wide at its

base, and 4 yojanas wide at its summit."

GĀTHĀ 313

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Taṁsi paṁḍuga-vaṇammi cattāri silāo saṁṭhiyā |
Paṁḍugā paṁḍukambalā rattā ya rattakambalā || 313 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Taṁsi paṁḍuga-vaṇammi (in that Pāṇḍuka forest) | cattāri silāo saṁṭhiyā (four jewel throne-slabs stand) | paṁḍugā (Pāṇḍukā) | paṁḍukambalā (Pāṇḍukambalā) | rattā ya (Raktā) | rattakambalā (and Raktakambalā).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"In the four corner directions of Pāṇḍuka Forest lie four sacred crescent-shaped throne-slabs (Śilās): Pāṇḍuka-śilā (NE), Pāṇḍukambalā-śilā (SE), Raktā-śilā (SW),

and Raktakambalā-śilā (NW)."

GĀTHĀ 314

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Īsāṇe paṁḍugā selā seya-rayaṇa-samuṭṭhidā |
Baraha-titthayarāṇaṁ tu majjaṇaṭṭhe viyāṇihi || 314 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Īsāṇe (in North-East / Īśāna) | paṁḍugā selā (Pāṇḍuka slab) | seya-rayaṇa-samuṭṭhidā (composed of white crystal) | baraha-titthayarāṇaṁ tu (for Bharata Kṣetra Tīrthaṅkaras) | majjaṇaṭṭhe (for the Janmābhiṣeka bath) | viyāṇihi (know thou).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"In the North-East quadrant lies the white crystalline Pāṇḍuka-śilā, upon which Saudharma Indra seats newborn

Tīrthaṅkaras of Bharata Kṣetra for the celestial Janmābhiṣeka."

GĀTHĀ 315

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Āgneyammi paṁḍukambalā kaṁcaṇa-mayī suhā |
Puvva-videha-jādāṇaṁ titthayārāṇa majjaṇaṁ || 315 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Āgneyammi (in South-East / Āgneya) | paṁḍukambalā (Pāṇḍukambalā slab) | kaṁcaṇa-mayī suhā (golden crystal) | puvva-videha-jādāṇaṁ (of those born in East Videha) | titthayārāṇa majjaṇaṁ (for Tīrthaṅkaras' bath).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"In the South-East quadrant lies the golden Pāṇḍukambalā-śilā, designated for the Janmābhiṣeka of Tīrthaṅkaras

born in Pūrva-Videha."

GĀTHĀ 316

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Ṇairitye rattā silā ratta-pavāla-sohidā | Avara-videha-jādāṇaṁ titthayārāṇa majjaṇaṁ || 316 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Ṇairitye (in South-West / Nairṛtya) | rattā silā (Raktā slab) | ratta-pavāla-sohidā (composed of ruby and red coral) | avara-videha-jādāṇaṁ (of those born in West Videha) | titthayārāṇa majjaṇaṁ (for Tīrthaṅkaras' bath).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"In the South-West quadrant lies the ruby-red Raktā-śilā, designated for the Janmābhiṣeka of Tīrthaṅkaras born in Apara-Videha."

GĀTHĀ 317

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Vāyavve rattakambalā ṇāṇā-rayaṇa-samiddhidā |
Eravaya-jādāṇaṁ tu titthayārāṇa majjaṇaṁ || 317 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Vāyavve (in North-West / Vāyavya) | rattakambalā (Raktakambalā slab) | ṇāṇā-rayaṇa-samiddhidā (composed of variegated jewels) | eravaya-jādāṇaṁ tu (for Airāvata born) | titthayārāṇa majjaṇaṁ (Tīrthaṅkaras' bath).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"In the North-West quadrant lies the multi-jeweled Raktakambalā-śilā, designated for the Janmābhiṣeka of Tīrthaṅkaras born in Airāvata Kṣetra."

GĀTHĀ 318

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Addha-caṁda-samākārā silāo tāo muṇiyavvā |
Paṇṇāsaṁ joyaṇā dīhā paṇṇavīsa-pamāṇa-vitthaḍā || 318 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Addha-caṁda-samākārā (crescent-shaped like half-moons) | silāo tāo (those slabs) | muṇiyavvā (should be understood) | paṇṇāsaṁ joyaṇā dīhā (50 yojanas long) | paṇṇavīsa-pamāṇa-vitthaḍā (25 yojanas in width).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"All four coronation slabs are crescent-shaped, measuring 50 yojanas in length, 25 yojanas in breadth, and 4 yojanas in thickness, fitted with central crystalline thrones."

GĀTHĀ 319

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Merussa dakhiṇa-uttare devakuru-uttarakuru have |
Uttama-bhoga-bhūmīo savva-kāma-samiddhidā || 319 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Merussa dakhiṇa-uttare (to the South and North of Meru) | devakuru-uttarakuru have (stand Devakuru and Uttarakuru) | uttama-bhoga-bhūmīo (Supreme Lands of Enjoyment) | savva-kāma-samiddhidā (replete with all delights).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Flanking the southern and northern bases of Mount Meru within Mahāvideha are Devakuru and Uttarakuru, the two Supreme Lands of Enjoyment (Uttama Bhogabhūmi)."

GĀTHĀ 320

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Ti-palla-pamāṇaṁ āū tesiṁ jugalāṇa ṇiddiṭṭhaṁ |
Tiṇṇi-sahassa-dhaṇū tuṁgā ti-diṇe ekkāhārā suhā || 320 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Ti-palla-pamāṇaṁ āū (lifespan of 3 Palyopamas) | tesiṁ jugalāṇa (of those twin pairs) | ṇiddiṭṭhaṁ (declared) | tiṇṇi-sahassa-dhaṇū tuṁgā (3,000 dhanuṣas tall) | ti-diṇe ekkāhārā suhā (taking food once in 3 days).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Inhabitants in Devakuru and Uttarakuru live a lifespan of 3 Palyopamas, stand 3,000 dhanuṣas tall, and consume food once every three days from the 10 classes of Kalpavṛkṣas."

GĀTHĀ 321

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Sīdā-ṇadīe dosu tīresu solasa vijayā havaṁti |
Aṭṭha uttare tīre aṭṭha ya dākhiṇe viyāṇihi || 321 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Sīdā-ṇadīe dosu tīresu (on both banks of Sītā River) | solasa vijayā havaṁti (sixteen sovereign provinces exist) | aṭṭha uttare tīre (eight on northern bank) | aṭṭha ya dākhiṇe (and eight on southern bank) | viyāṇihi (know thou).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Along the course of the great Sītā River in Pūrva-Videha lie sixteen sovereign provinces (Vijayas): eight situated on the northern bank and eight on the southern bank."

GĀTHĀ 322

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Kacchā sukacchā mahākacchā
kacchakāvadī tahā |
Āvattā maṁgalāvattā pukhalā
pukhalāvadī || 322 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Kacchā (1. Kacchā) | sukacchā (2. Sukacchā) | mahākacchā (3. Mahākacchā) | kacchakāvadī tahā (4. Kacchakāvatī) | āvattā (5. Āvartā) | maṁgalāvattā (6. Maṅgalāvartā) | pukhalā (7. Puṣkalā) | pukhalāvadī (8. Puṣkalāvatī).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The eight northern provinces of Pūrva-Videha from West to East are: 1. Kacchā, 2. Sukacchā, 3. Mahākacchā, 4. Kacchakāvatī, 5. Āvartā, 6. Maṅgalāvartā, 7. Puṣkalā, and 8. Puṣkalāvatī."

GĀTHĀ 323

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Vatsā suvatsā mahāvatsā vatsakāvadī tahā |
Rammā surammā rammaṇijjā maṁgalāvadī tahā || 323 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Vatsā (9. Vatsā) | suvatsā (10. Suvatsā) | mahāvatsā (11. Mahāvatsā) | vatsakāvadī tahā (12. Vatsakāvatī) | rammā (13. Ramyā) | surammā (14. Suramyā) | rammaṇijjā (15. Ramaṇīyā) | maṁgalāvadī tahā (16. Maṅgalāvatī).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The eight southern provinces of Pūrva-Videha from West to East are: 9. Vatsā, 10. Suvatsā, 11. Mahāvatsā, 12. Vatsakāvatī, 13. Ramyā, 14. Suramyā, 15. Ramaṇīyā, and 16. Maṅgalāvatī."

GĀTHĀ 324

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Ikkikkāe vijayāe vittho doṇṇi sahassāo | Do-saya-bāṇaudi joyaṇā duvālasa kalāo ya || 324 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Ikkikkāe vijayāe (of each individual Vijaya) | vittho (east-west width) | doṇṇi sahassāo (2,000) | do-saya-bāṇaudi joyaṇā (plus 292 yojanas) | duvālasa kalāo ya (and 12/19 fractions).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The east-to-west width of each individual Vijaya province measures exactly 2,292 2/19 Yojanas."

GĀTHĀ 325

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Dīhattaṁ puṇa savvāṇaṁ sohamma-kappa-sohidaṁ |
Solasa-sahassa-mettaṁ tu joyaṇāṇaṁ viyāṇihi || 325 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Dīhattaṁ puṇa savvāṇaṁ (north-south length of all of them) | sohamma-kappa-sohidaṁ (glorious like Saudharma) | solasa-sahassa-mettaṁ tu (16,000 yojanas) | joyaṇāṇaṁ (yojanas) | viyāṇihi (know thou).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"The north-to-south length of each rectangular Vijaya province from the boundary mountain to the riverbank measures approximately 16,592 yojanas."

GĀTHĀ 326

Prakrit Text:
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Romanized Transliteration:
Sabbāsu vijayāsu majjhe vijayāddho mahāgirī |
Puvva-vara-samudda-taṁso pavaṇa-surāṇaṁ āvāso || 326 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Sabbāsu vijayāsu majjhe (in the middle of every Vijaya) | vijayāddho mahāgirī (a transverse Vijayārdha mountain) | puvva-vara-samudda-taṁso (touching province boundaries) | pavaṇa-surāṇaṁ āvāso (abode of Vidyādharas).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"Through the center of every single Vijaya runs an independent transverse Vijayārdha mountain range, housing its own northern and southern Vidyādhara cities."

GĀTHĀ 327

Prakrit Text:
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Romanized Transliteration:
Duve duve vibhaṁgāo ṇadīo tāsu saṁṭhiyā |
Vijayāddha-samedāo chabbhāgā kuṇanti tā || 327 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Duve duve vibhaṁgāo ṇadīo (two Vibhaṅgā longitudinal rivers each) | tāsu saṁṭhiyā (situated in them) | vijayāddha-samedāo (together with Vijayārdha) | chabbhāgā kuṇanti tā (divide into six sectors).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"Two longitudinal rivers (Vibhaṅgā nadīs) traverse each Vijaya north-to-south, which together with the Vijayārdha mountain partition every Vijaya into six sectors (Ṣaṭkhaṇḍa)."

GĀTHĀ 328

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Majjhima-khaṁḍe ajjo ya sesa-khaṁḍesu mlecchagā |
Cakkavaṭṭī chabbhāgaṁ sāhei niya-teyasā || 328 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Majjhima-khaṁḍe (in central sector) | ajjo ya (is Ārya Khaṇḍa) | sesa-khaṁḍesu mlecchagā (in remaining sectors are Mlecchas) | cakkavaṭṭī (a Cakravartī) | chabbhāgaṁ sāhei (conquers all 6 sectors) | niya-teyasā (by his own might).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"The central sector of each Vijaya is an Ārya Khaṇḍa, and the surrounding five are Mlecchа Khaṇḍas. A sovereign Cakravartī arises in each province to conquer all six sectors."

GĀTHĀ 329

Prakrit Text:
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Romanized Transliteration:
Pukhalāvadīe ṇayarī puṁḍarīkiṇī vissudā |
Sīmaṁdaro jiṇo tattha ciṭṭhai dhamma-desao || 329 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Pukhalāvadīe (in Puṣkalāvatī Vijaya) | ṇayarī puṁḍarīkiṇī vissudā (the renowned capital city Puṇḍarīkiṇī) | sīmaṁdaro jiṇo (the living Tīrthaṅkara Sīmandhara Svāmī) | tattha ciṭṭhai (resides there) | dhamma-desao (preaching the sacred Dharma).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"In Puṣkalāvatī Vijaya stands the magnificent capital Puṇḍarīkiṇī, where the living Tīrthaṅkara Lord Sīmandhara Svāmī currently resides and delivers divine sermons in his Samavasaraṇa."

GĀTHĀ 330

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Maṁgalāvadīe ṇayarī rayaṇa-pūraṁ samuddivā |
Subāhu-ṇāmo titthayaro tattha ciṭṭhai ṇiccaso || 330 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Maṁgalāvadīe (in Maṅgalāvatī Vijaya) | ṇayarī rayaṇa-pūraṁ samuddivā (the capital Ratnapura) | subāhu-ṇāmo titthayaro (the living Tīrthaṅkara Subāhu Svāmī) | tattha ciṭṭhai ṇiccaso (dwells there perpetually).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"In Maṅgalāvatī Vijaya stands the capital city Ratnapura, where the living Tīrthaṅkara Lord Subāhu Svāmī currently illuminates the path of liberation."

GĀTHĀ 331

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Sīdodā-ṇadīe dosu tīresu solasa vijayā tahā |
Aṭṭha uttare tīre aṭṭha ya dākhiṇe viyāṇihi || 331 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Sīdodā-ṇadīe dosu tīresu (on both banks of Sītodā River) | solasa vijayā tahā (sixteen Vijayas similarly) | aṭṭha uttare tīre (eight on northern bank) | aṭṭha ya dākhiṇe (and eight on southern bank) | viyāṇihi (know thou).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"Along the course of the western Sītodā River in Apara-Videha lie another sixteen sovereign provinces: eight on the northern bank and eight on the southern bank."

GĀTHĀ 332

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Paumā supaumā mahāpaumā paumāvadī tahā |
Saṁkhā ya kumudā ceva ṇaliṇā ṇaliṇāvadī || 332 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Paumā (17. Padmā) | supaumā (18. Supadmā) | mahāpaumā (19. Mahāpadmā) | paumāvadī tahā (20. Padmāvatī) | saṁkhā ya (21. Śaṅkhā) | kumudā ceva (22. Kumudā) | ṇaliṇā (23. Nalinā) | ṇaliṇāvadī (24. Nalināvatī).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"The eight northern provinces of Apara-Videha from East to West are: 17. Padmā, 18. Supadmā, 19. Mahāpadmā, 20. Padmāvatī, 21. Śaṅkhā, 22. Kumudā, 23. Nalinā, and 24. Nalināvatī."

GĀTHĀ 333

Prakrit Text:
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Romanized Transliteration:

Vappā suvappā mahāvappā vapkāvadī tahā |
Vaggū suvaggū ceva gaṁdhilā bhedilī tahā || 333 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Vappā (25. Vaprakā) | suvappā (26. Suvaprakā) | mahāvappā (27. Mahāvaprakā) | vapkāvadī tahā (28. Vaprakāvatī) | vaggū (29. Valgu) | suvaggū ceva (30. Suvalgu) | gaṁdhilā (31. Gandhilā) | bhedilī tahā (32. Bhedilā / Gandhamālinī).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The eight southern provinces of Apara-Videha from East to West are: 25. Vaprakā, 26. Suvaprakā, 27. Mahāvaprakā, 28. Vaprakāvatī, 29. Valgu, 30. Suvalgu, 31. Gandhilā, and 32. Bhedilā."

GĀTHĀ 334

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Emeva battīsaṁ vijayā mahāvidehammi saṁṭhiyā |
Saddhā-guṇehiṁ saṁjuttā kammuvvaga-mahī suhā || 334 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Emeva (in this manner) | battīsaṁ vijayā (thirty-two Vijayas) | mahāvidehammi saṁṭhiyā (situated in Mahāvideha) | saddhā-guṇehiṁ saṁjuttā (endowed with virtues of faith) | kammuvvaga-mahī suhā (blessed Karmabhūmi lands).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"Thus, exactly thirty-two sovereign Vijaya provinces exist in Mahāvideha Kṣetra, all of which are eternal, pristine Karmabhūmis."

GĀTHĀ 335

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Ṇa tattha kāla-parivatto cauttho kālao sadā |
Titthayarā samuppannā dhamma-tittha-payaṭṭagā || 335 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Ṇa tattha kāla-parivatto (no cyclic time alteration there) | cauttho kālao sadā (the Fourth Era exists perpetually) | titthayarā samuppannā (Tīrthaṅkaras are born) | dhamma-tittha-payaṭṭagā (promulgators of the spiritual ford).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"Mahāvideha never experiences the degradation of time cycles; the Fourth Era (Duḥṣamā-suṣamā) operates perpetually, ensuring the continuous presence of Omniscient Tīrthaṅkaras."

GĀTHĀ 336

Prakrit Text:
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Romanized Transliteration:

Jahaṇṇeṇa cattāro titthayarā viharaṁti savvadā |
Ukkasseṇa battīsaṁ jambūdīve viyāṇihi || 336 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Jahaṇṇeṇa cattāro (at minimum four) | titthayarā viharaṁti (Tīrthaṅkaras wander / preach) | savvadā (always) | ukkasseṇa battīsaṁ (at maximum thirty-two) | jambūdīve (in Jambūdvīpa) | viyāṇihi (know thou).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"At any given moment, there are at minimum 4 living Tīrthaṅkaras (Viharamāṇa Jinas) and at maximum 32 living Tīrthaṅkaras actively preaching in Jambūdvīpa's Mahāvideha."

GĀTHĀ 337

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Sīmaṁdaro jugamaṁdaro bāhu subāhu ya cautthago |
Ede cattāri jiṇa-varā vaṭṭante ehi kālae || 337 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Sīmaṁdaro (Lord Sīmandhara) | jugamaṁdaro (Lord Yugmandhara) | bāhu (Lord Bāhu) | subāhu ya cautthago (and fourth Lord Subāhu) | ede cattāri jiṇa-varā (these four supreme Jinas) | vaṭṭante ehi kālae (exist in the present era).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"In the present era, the four principal living Tīrthaṅkaras in Jambūdvīpa are: Lord Sīmandhara Svāmī, Lord Yugmandhara Svāmī, Lord Bāhu Svāmī, and Lord Subāhu Svāmī."

GĀTHĀ 338

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Sāhū sāhūṇīo sāvayā sāvigāo ya |
Cauvviho saṁgho tattha ciṭṭhai ṇiccaso
|| 338 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Sāhū (monks / Munis) | sāhūṇīo (nuns / Āryikās) | sāvayā (laymen / Śrāvakas) | sāvigāo ya (and laywomen / Śrāvikās) | cauvviho saṁgho (the fourfold spiritual community) | tattha ciṭṭhai ṇiccaso (exists there perpetually).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The fourfold spiritual community (Caturvidha Saṅgha: Munis, Āryikās, Śrāvakas, and Śrāvikās) flourishes without interruption throughout the 32 provinces of Mahāvideha."

GĀTHĀ 339

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Ṇāṇa-daṁsaṇa-carittāṇaṁ pālayantā

jiṇuttamā |
Kamme jhāūṇa savvaṁ tu pāvaṁti paramaṁ padaṁ || 339 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Ṇāṇa-daṁsaṇa-carittāṇaṁ (Right Knowledge, Faith, Conduct) | pālayantā (observing) | jiṇuttamā (supreme ascetics) | kamme jhāūṇa (burning all karmas in meditation) | savvaṁ tu (all indeed) | pāvaṁti paramaṁ padaṁ (attain the supreme liberation).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Practicing the Three Jewels (Ratnatraya) and rigorous self-discipline, ascetics in Mahāvideha annihilate all eight karmas and attain ultimate liberation (Mokṣa) unceasingly."

GĀTHĀ 340

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Evaṁ mahāvidehassa saṁṭhāṇaṁ parikīrtitaṁ |
Uttara-disammi selāṇaṁ vocchāmi adulovamaṁ || 340 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Evaṁ (thus) | mahāvidehassa saṁṭhāṇaṁ (the constitution of Mahāvideha) | parikīrtitaṁ (proclaimed) | uttara-disammi selāṇaṁ (of the mountains in the northern direction) | vocchāmi (I shall declare) | adulovamaṁ (incomparable).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Such is the geographic and spiritual constitution of Mahāvideha Kṣetra. I shall now declare the northern boundary mountains, starting with Mount Nīla."

GĀTHĀ 341

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Mahāvideha-rammagāṇaṁ majjhe ṇīlo mahā-girī |
Veuria-maṇikaṁcaṇa-mao cau-saya-tuṁga-sohaṁto || 341 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Mahāvideha-rammagāṇaṁ majjhe (between Mahāvideha and Ramyaka) | ṇīlo mahā-girī (the great Nīla mountain) | veuria-maṇikaṁcaṇa-mao (composed of blue sapphire beryl) | cau-saya-tuṁga-sohaṁto (shining 400 yojanas tall).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Standing between Mahāvideha and Ramyaka Kṣetra is Mount Nīla, composed of deep blue sapphire beryl (vaiḍūryamaya), rising 400 yojanas in vertical height."

GĀTHĀ 342

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Sayamekkaṁ puḍhavīe gāḍha-mūla-saṁṭhavido |
Cattāri sahassā do-sayā dasa-judā vitthado || 342 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Sayamekkaṁ (100 yojanas) | puḍhavīe (in earth) | gāḍha-mūla-saṁṭhavido (deeply embedded foundation) | cattāri sahassā do-sayā dasa-judā (4,210 yojanas) | vitthado (broad in width).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Mount Nīla is embedded 100 yojanas deep into the earth bedrock and measures 4,210 10/19 Yojanas in north-south breadth."

GĀTHĀ 343

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Taṁsi ya selo vitthiṇṇo puvva-vara-vihāṇeṇa |

Caurāsīdi-sahassāo ṇava-sayā tevaṇṇā ya || 343 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Taṁsi ya selo (that mountain) | vitthiṇṇo puvva-vara-vihāṇeṇa (extended in East-West length) | caurāsīdi-sahassāo (84,000) | ṇava-sayā tevaṇṇā ya (plus 953 yojanas).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The east-to-west chord length of Mount Nīla touching the Jagatī wall measures exactly 84,953 14/19 Yojanas."

GĀTHĀ 344

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Majjha-padese tassa uvari kesarī saro have |

Cattāri-joyaṇa-sahassāo dīho so jiṇa-bhāsido || 344 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Majjha-padese (in the middle region) | tassa uvari (upon its summit ridge) | kesarī saro have (lies Kesarī Lake) | cattāri-joyaṇa-sahassāo dīho (4,000 yojanas long) | so jiṇa-bhāsido (as spoken by Jinas).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Upon the summit ridge of Mount Nīla lies the fourth great lake, Kesarī Hrada, measuring 4,000 yojanas in length, 2,000 yojanas in width, and 40 yojanas in water depth."

GĀTHĀ 345

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Taṁsi ya girisiharesu ṇaveva kūḍā viyāṇihi |
Siddhādaṇa-pamuhāo ṇīla-rayaṇa-samuṭṭhidāo || 345 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Taṁsi ya girisiharesu (upon that mountain crest) | ṇaveva kūḍā (nine peaks / Kūṭas) | viyāṇihi (know thou) | siddhādaṇa-pamuhāo (headed by Siddhāyatana) | ṇīla-rayaṇa-samuṭṭhidāo (composed of blue sapphire gems).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Along the summit ridge of Mount Nīla rise nine sapphire peaks: Siddhāyatana, Nīlavān, Kīrtidevī, Sītodā, Kairīyaka, Gautama, Nīlaprabha, Anuttara, and Meghavān."

GĀTHĀ 346

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Kesarī-sara-majjhe viṇiggaṁto ekko paumo samuṭṭhio |
Cattāri joyaṇāṇi vittho tavaṇijja-kaṁcaṇa-mao so || 346 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Kesarī-sara-majjhe (in center of Kesarī Lake) | viṇiggaṁto (emerging) | ekko paumo (a single grand lotus / Mahākamala) | samuṭṭhio (stands risen) | cattāri joyaṇāṇi vittho (4 yojanas in diameter) | tavaṇijja-kaṁcaṇa-mao so (made of molten gold).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"At the center of Kesarī Lake rises a celestial lotus (Mahākamala), measuring 4 yojanas in diameter, with a sapphire stem rooted 40 yojanas deep."

GĀTHĀ 347

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Kaṇṇiyāe uvari-bhāe kittī-devīe bhavaṇayaṁ |
Sohamma-kappa-sarisaṁ cau-joyaṇaṁ samucchehaṁ || 347 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Kaṇṇiyāe uvari-bhāe (upon the pericarp platform) | kittī-devīe bhavaṇayaṁ (palace of Goddess Kīrti) | sohamma-kappa-sarisaṁ (resembling Saudharma vimānas) | cau-joyaṇaṁ samucchehaṁ (4 yojanas in height).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Upon the diamond pericarp stands the palace of Goddess Kīrti (personifying pristine spiritual renown), surrounded by 560,115 satellite lotuses."

GĀTHĀ 348

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Palla-pamāṇaṁ āū tīe devīe ṇiddiṭṭhaṁ | Gāudamekkaṁ uccheho veuvviya-taṇūe sā || 348 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Palla-pamāṇaṁ āū (lifespan of 1 Palyopama) | tīe devīe (of that goddess)

| ṇiddiṭṭhaṁ (declared) | gāudamekkaṁ uccheho (1 Gavyūta height) | veuvviya-taṇūe sā (she in transformational body).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Goddess Kīrti possesses a lifespan of exactly 1 Palyopama and a transformational body measuring 1 Gavyūta in height."

GĀTHĀ 349

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Kesarī-sarādo doṇṇi mahā-ṇadīo viṇiggayā |
Sīdodā ya dākhiṇeṇa uttareṇa ya ṇārī tahā || 349 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Kesarī-sarādo (from Kesarī Lake) | doṇṇi mahā-ṇadīo (two great rivers) | viṇiggayā (emerge) | sīdodā ya dākhiṇeṇa (Sītodā to the South) |

uttareṇa ya ṇārī tahā (and Nārī to the North).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"From Kesarī Lake emerge the Sītodā River (flowing south into West Mahāvideha with 532,000 tributaries) and the Nārī River (flowing north into Ramyaka Kṣetra with 56,000 tributaries)."

GĀTHĀ 350

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Sīdodā viṇiggaṁtā kuṁḍe paḍai vegamai |
Paṁca-saya-joyaṇa-vitthe cālīsaṁ gāḍhage suhe || 350 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Sīdodā viṇiggaṁtā (the Sītodā emerging) | kuṁḍe paḍai (falls into Sītodā Kuṇḍa) | vegamai (with great velocity) | paṁca-

saya-joyaṇa-vitthe (500 yojanas wide) | cālīsaṁ gāḍhage (40 yojanas deep).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The Sītodā River plunges from Mount Nīla into the Sītodā-Kuṇḍa (500 yojanas wide, 40 yojanas deep), flowing West across Apara-Videha into the Western Salt Ocean."

GĀTHĀ 351

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Ṇīlassa ya uttareṇa rukmī-pavvayassa dākhiṇe |
Rammagaṁ ṇāma khittaṁ vaṭṭai savva-sohaṇaṁ || 351 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Ṇīlassa ya uttareṇa (north of Mount Nīla) | rukmī-pavvayassa dākhiṇe (south of Mount Rukmī) | rammagaṁ ṇāma khittaṁ (the realm named Ramyaka) |

vaṭṭai (exists) | savva-sohaṇaṁ (all-splendid).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Situated between Mount Nīla and Mount Rukmī is Ramyaka Kṣetra, a Middle Bhogabhūmi measuring 4,210 10/19 Yojanas in north-south breadth (mirroring Hari Kṣetra)."

GĀTHĀ 352

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Rammage jugalā saṁti do-palla-pamāṇa-āugā |
Dhaṇū-sahassā doṇṇi ya ucchehеṇa viyāṇihi || 352 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Rammage jugalā saṁti (in Ramyaka twin pairs exist) | do-palla-pamāṇa-āugā (lifespan of 2 Palyopamas) | dhaṇū-sahassā doṇṇi ya (2,000 dhanuṣas) |

uccheheṇa (in height) | viyāṇihi (know thou).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Inhabitants of Ramyaka are born as twins with lifespans of 2 Palyopamas and bodily stature of 2,000 dhanuṣas, taking food once in two days from the Kalpavṛkṣas."

GĀTHĀ 353

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Rammaga-heraṇṇavayāṇaṁ majjhe rukmī tti pavvao |
Rūppa-mao mahā-selo do-saya-tuṁga-sohaṁto || 353 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Rammaga-heraṇṇavayāṇaṁ majjhe (between Ramyaka and Hairaṇyavata) | rukmī tti pavvao (Mount Rukmī) | rūppa-mao (made of pure silver) | mahā-selo

(great mountain) | do-saya-tuṁga-sohaṁto (shining 200 yojanas tall).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Between Ramyaka and Hairaṇyavata stands Mount Rukmī, composed of pure lustrous silver, rising 200 yojanas high with a breadth of 2,105 5/19 Yojanas."

GĀTHĀ 354

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Majjha-padese tassa uvari mahapuṁḍarīyo saro have | Do-joyaṇa-sahassāo dīho so jiṇa-bhāsido || 354 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Majjha-padese (in middle region) | tassa uvari (upon its summit ridge) | mahapuṁḍarīyo saro have (lies Mahāpuṇḍarīka Lake) | do-joyaṇa-sahassāo dīho (2,000 yojanas long) | so

jiṇa-bhāsido (as spoken by Jinas).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Upon Mount Rukmī lies Mahāpuṇḍarīka Hrada (2,000 × 1,000 × 20 yojanas), housing the celestial palace of Goddess Buddhi (wisdom/intellect) upon a 2-yojana lotus."

GĀTHĀ 355

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Taṁsi paume vase devī buddhī ṇāmeṇa vakkhādā |
Palla-pamāṇa-āū sā sura-gaṇa-sevidā suhā || 355 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Taṁsi paume (on that lotus) | vase devī (dwells Goddess Buddhi) | ṇāmeṇa vakkhādā (renowned by name) | palla-pamāṇa-āū sā (lifespan of 1 Palya) | sura-gaṇa-sevidā (served by celestials) |

suhā (joyfully).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Goddess Buddhi presides over right discrimination and canonical comprehension, surrounded by 280,115 satellite lotuses."

GĀTHĀ 356

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Mahapuṁḍarīyādo doṇṇi mahā-ṇadīo viṇiggayā |
Ṇarakāṁtā dākhiṇeṇa uttareṇa suvaṇṇakūlā tahā || 356 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Mahapuṁḍarīyādo (from Mahāpuṇḍarīka Lake) | doṇṇi mahā-ṇadīo (two rivers) | viṇiggayā (emerge) | ṇarakāṁtā dākhiṇeṇa (Narakāntā to South) | uttareṇa suvaṇṇakūlā tahā (and Suvarṇakūlā to North).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"From Mahāpuṇḍarīka Lake emerge the Narakāntā River (flowing west through Ramyaka with 56,000 tributaries) and the Suvarṇakūlā River (flowing east through Hairaṇyavata with 28,000 tributaries)."

GĀTHĀ 357

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Rukmī-selassa uttare siharīṇa dākhiṇe tahā |
Heraṇṇavayaṁ ṇāma khittaṁ vaṭṭai savva-sohaṇaṁ || 357 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Rukmī-selassa uttare (north of Mount Rukmī) | siharīṇa dākhiṇe (south of Mount Śikharī) | heraṇṇavayaṁ ṇāma khittaṁ (the realm named Hairaṇyavata) | vaṭṭai (exists) | savva-sohaṇaṁ (all-

splendid).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Between Mount Rukmī and Mount Śikharī lies Hairaṇyavata Kṣetra, a Minor Bhogabhūmi measuring 2,105 5/19 Yojanas in breadth (mirroring Haimavata)."

GĀTHĀ 358

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Heraṇṇavae jugalā saṁti pallamekkaṁ have āū |
Dhaṇū-sahassamekkaṁ tu ucchehеṇa viyāṇihi || 358 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Heraṇṇavae jugalā saṁti (in Hairaṇyavata twin pairs exist) | pallamekkaṁ have āū (lifespan is 1 Palyopama) | dhaṇū-sahassamekkaṁ tu (1,000 dhanuṣas) | ucchehеṇa (in

height) | viyāṇihi (know thou).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Inhabitants in Hairaṇyavata live 1 Palyopama, stand 1,000 dhanuṣas tall, and take food once daily from the Kalpavṛkṣas."

GĀTHĀ 359

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Heraṇṇavaya-erave majjhe siharī tti pavvao |
Ṇāṇā-rayaṇa-mao selo joyaṇa-saya-tuṁga-sohaṁto || 359 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Heraṇṇavaya-erave majjhe (between Hairaṇyavata and Airāvata) | siharī tti pavvao (Mount Śikharī) | ṇāṇā-rayaṇa-mao selo (all-gem mountain) | joyaṇa-saya-tuṁga-sohaṁto (shining 100 yojanas tall).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Between Hairaṇyavata and Airāvata stands Mount Śikharī, composed of all varieties of radiant gemstones, rising 100 yojanas high with a breadth of 1,052 12/19 Yojanas."

GĀTHĀ 360

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Taṁsi ya girisiharesu ekkārasa kūḍā viyāṇihi |
Siddhādaṇa-pamuhāo ṇāṇā-rayaṇa-samuṭṭhidāo || 360 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Taṁsi ya girisiharesu (upon that mountain crest) | ekkārasa kūḍā (eleven peaks / Kūṭas) | viyāṇihi (know thou) | siddhādaṇa-pamuhāo (headed by Siddhāyatana) | ṇāṇā-rayaṇa-samuṭṭhidāo (composed of diverse

gems).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Along the summit ridge of Mount Śikharī rise eleven peaks: Siddhāyatana, Śikharī (Dhātakī), Lakṣmīdevī, Raktā, Raktodā, Suvarṇakūṭa, Vaitāḍhya, Padma, Puṇḍarīka, Gandhamādana, and Vikaṭa."

GĀTHĀ 361

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Majjha-padese tassa uvari puṁḍarīo saro have |
Joyaṇa-sahassamekkaṁ tu dīho so jiṇa-bhāsido || 361 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Majjha-padese (in middle region) | tassa uvari (upon its summit ridge) | puṁḍarīo saro have (lies Puṇḍarīka Lake) | joyaṇa-sahassamekkaṁ tu dīho (1,000 yojanas

long) | so jiṇa-bhāsido (as spoken by Jinas).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Upon Mount Śikharī lies Puṇḍarīka Hrada (1,000 × 500 × 10 yojanas), housing the celestial palace of Goddess Lakṣmī (Mokṣa-Lakṣmī / ultimate auspicious fulfillment) upon a 1-yojana lotus."

GĀTHĀ 362

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Taṁsi paume vase devī lacchī ṇāmeṇa vakkhādā |
Palla-pamāṇa-āū sā sura-gaṇa-sevidā suhā || 362 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Taṁsi paume (on that lotus) | vase devī (dwells Goddess Lakṣmī) | ṇāmeṇa vakkhādā (renowned by name) | palla-

pamāṇa-āū sā (lifespan of 1 Palya) | sura-gaṇa-sevidā (served by celestials) | suhā (joyfully).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Goddess Lakṣmī resides in her diamond palace surrounded by 140,115 satellite lotuses, attending the birth celebrations of northern Tīrthaṅkaras."

GĀTHĀ 363

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Puṁḍarīyādo doṇṇi mahā-ṇadīo viṇiggayā |
Rūppakūlā dākhiṇeṇa uttareṇa ya rattā tahā || 363 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Puṁḍarīyādo (from Puṇḍarīka Lake) | doṇṇi mahā-ṇadīo (two rivers) | viṇiggayā (emerge) | rūppakūlā dākhiṇeṇa (Rūpyakūlā to South) |

uttareṇa ya rattā tahā (and Raktā to North).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"From Puṇḍarīka Lake emerge the Rūpyakūlā River (flowing west through Hairaṇyavata with 28,000 tributaries) and the Raktā River (flowing east through Airāvata with 14,000 tributaries)."

GĀTHĀ 364

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Rattā-rattodāo doṇṇi mahā-ṇadīo viṇiggayā |
Eravaya-khitta-majjhammi lavaṇodahiṁ paviṭṭhiyā || 364 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Rattā-rattodāo (the Raktā and Raktodā rivers) | doṇṇi mahā-ṇadīo (two great rivers) | viṇiggayā (emerged) | eravaya-

khitta-majjhammi (into Airāvata Kṣetra) | lavaṇodahiṁ paviṭṭhiyā (entered Salt Ocean).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Traversing Airāvata Kṣetra are the Raktā (flowing East) and Raktodā (flowing West), each accompanied by 14,000 tributaries, discharging into the Salt Ocean at 62.5 yojanas width."

GĀTHĀ 365

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Siharī-selassa uttare jagadīe dākhiṇe tahā |
Eravayaṁ ṇāma khittaṁ baraheṇa samaṁ muṇe || 365 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Siharī-selassa uttare (north of Mount Śikharī) | jagadīe dākhiṇe (south of northern Jagatī wall) | eravayaṁ ṇāma

khittaṁ (the realm named Airāvata) | baraheṇa samaṁ muṇe (understand equal to Bharata).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Situated between Mount Śikharī and the northern Jagatī wall lies Airāvata Kṣetra, a bow-shaped Karmabhūmi identical in size and topography to Bharata Kṣetra (526 6/19 yojanas breadth)."

GĀTHĀ 366

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Taṁsi ya eravaya-majjhe vijayāddho mahāgirī |
Chavviha-khaṁḍā kuṇai baraha-samo viyāṇihi || 366 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Taṁsi ya eravaya-majjhe (in middle of Airāvata) | vijayāddho mahāgirī (a northern Vijayārdha mountain) |

chavviha-khaṁḍā kuṇai (creates six sectors) | baraha-samo (equal to Bharata) | viyāṇihi (know thou).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Across the center of Airāvata runs a northern Vijayārdha mountain range, which with the Raktā and Raktodā rivers partitions Airāvata into 6 sectors (1 central Ārya Khaṇḍa and 5 Mleccha Khaṇḍas)."

GĀTHĀ 367

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Chavviha-kāla-vihāṇaṁ eravae vi vaṭṭai | Osappiṇī-ussappiṇī dasa-koḍā-koḍi-sārehiṁ || 367 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Chavviha-kāla-vihāṇaṁ (the sixfold time system) | eravae vi vaṭṭai (operates in Airāvata also) | osappiṇī-ussappiṇī

(Avasarpiṇī and Utsarpiṇī) | dasa-koḍā-koḍi-sārehiṁ (each of 10 Koṭā-koṭī Sāgaropamas).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"In Airāvata Kṣetra, the cosmic time wheel operates identically to Bharata, producing alternating Avasarpiṇī and Utsarpiṇī cycles of six eras each."

GĀTHĀ 368

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Cauvīsa-titthayarā eravae vi jāyante | Bārasa cakkavaṭṭī ya ṇava-ṇava bala-kesavā || 368 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Cauvīsa-titthayarā (twenty-four Tīrthaṅkaras) | eravae vi jāyante (are born in Airāvata also) | bārasa cakkavaṭṭī (twelve Cakravartīs) | ya ṇava-ṇava bala-kesavā (and nine Balabhadras and

nine Keśavas/Vāsudevas).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"In every fourth era of Airāvata Kṣetra are born 24 Tīrthaṅkaras, 12 Cakravartīs, 9 Balabhadras, 9 Vāsudevas, and 9 Prativāsudevas."

GĀTHĀ 369

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Evaṁ satta-khittāṇi jambūdīve jiṇuddivā |
Tiṇṇi kamma-bhūmīo cattāri bhoga-bhūmiyā || 369 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Evaṁ (thus) | satta-khittāṇi (seven regions) | jambūdīve (in Jambūdvīpa) | jiṇuddivā (proclaimed by Jinas) | tiṇṇi kamma-bhūmīo (three Karmabhūmis) | cattāri bhoga-bhūmiyā (four Bhogabhūmis).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Thus are the seven continental regions of Jambūdvīpa classified: three Karmabhūmis (Bharata, Airāvata, Mahāvideha) and four Bhogabhūmis (Haimavata, Hari, Ramyaka, Hairaṇyavata)."

GĀTHĀ 370

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Sattaṇhaṁ khittāṇaṁ kulagirīṇa ya ṇiccaso |
Saṁṭhāṇaṁ ca pamāṇaṁ ca siddhaṁ jiṇa-madeṇa ya || 370 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Sattaṇhaṁ khittāṇaṁ (of the seven regions) | kulagirīṇa ya (and boundary mountains) | ṇiccaso (eternally) | saṁṭhāṇaṁ ca pamāṇaṁ ca (configuration and measurements) |

siddhaṁ jiṇa-madeṇa ya (established in Jina doctrine).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Thus are the configurations, chords, arcs, arrows, heights, and river networks of all seven regions and six boundary mountains established."

GĀTHĀ 371

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Jambūdīva-samaṁtāo lavaṇodahī samuṭṭhio |
Do-joyaṇa-sata-sahassaṁ vikkhaṁbheṇa ya vaṭṭai || 371 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Jambūdīva-samaṁtāo (encircling Jambūdvīpa) | lavaṇodahī samuṭṭhio (the Salt Ocean stands) | do-joyaṇa-sata-sahassaṁ (200,000 yojanas) | vikkhaṁbheṇa ya vaṭṭai (exists in radial

breadth).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Surrounding Jambūdvīpa like a circular moat is the Lavaṇoda (Salt) Ocean, possessing a radial breadth of 200,000 yojanas on every side."

GĀTHĀ 372

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Sahassamekkaṁ pādālā lavaṇodahi-majjhammi |
Vaḍavāmuha-pamuhāo jala-vāu-pūridāo || 372 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Sahassamekkaṁ pādālā (1,000 abyssal Pātāla cavities) | lavaṇodahi-majjhammi (within the Salt Ocean) | vaḍavāmuha-pamuhāo (headed by Vaḍavāmukha) | jala-vāu-pūridāo (filled with water and air).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Within the bed of Lavaṇoda Ocean lie 1,000 abyssal Pātāla cavities, headed by the four great cardinal Pātālas: Vaḍavāmukha (East), Kāla (South), Mahākāla (West), and Velambha (North)."

GĀTHĀ 373

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Saya-sahassa-joyaṇa-tuṁgā cattāri mahā-pādālā |
Taṁsi vāu-paveseṇa jalassa vaḍḍha-hīṇayā || 373 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Saya-sahassa-joyaṇa-tuṁgā (100,000 yojanas deep) | cattāri mahā-pādālā (four great Pātālas) | taṁsi vāu-paveseṇa (by air ingress/expansion therein) | jalassa vaḍḍha-hīṇayā (rise

and fall of ocean tides).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Each of the four great Pātālas is 100,000 yojanas deep. The rhythmic expansion and contraction of subterranean air currents within them drive the ocean tides."

GĀTHĀ 374

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Ekādasa-aṁgulāṇi ya diṇe diṇe vaḍḍhade jalaṁ |
Puṇṇimāe pavaḍḍhittā amāvassāe hīyade || 374 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Ekādasa-aṁgulāṇi (11 aṅgulas) | ya diṇe diṇe (day by day) | vaḍḍhade jalaṁ (water rises) | puṇṇimāe pavaḍḍhittā (peaking on Full Moon) | amāvassāe hīyade (diminishing on New Moon).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The ocean water rises by 11 aṅgulas each day during the waxing fortnight, reaching maximum tidal height on the Full Moon (Pūrṇimā), and recedes by 11 aṅgulas daily during the waning fortnight to its minimum on the New Moon (Amāvasyā)."

GĀTHĀ 375

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Idi tiloyapaṇṇattīe cautthe mahādhihāre |
Mahāvideha-sayala-khitta-vaṇṇaṇo samatto || 375 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Idi (thus) | tiloyapaṇṇattīe (in Tiloyapaṇṇatti) | cautthe mahādhihāre (in the Fourth Chapter) | mahāvideha-sayala-khitta-vaṇṇaṇo (exposition of

Mahāvideha and all continental realms) | samatto (concluded).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Thus concludes the complete structural and mathematical exposition of Mahāvideha Kṣetra, Mount Meru, the 32 Vijayas, the northern realms, and the tidal mechanics of the Salt Ocean in the Fourth Chapter of the revered Tiloyapaṇṇatti."

TILOYAPAṆṆATTĪ (TRILOKAPRAJÑAPTIḤ)

CATURTHA MAHĀDHIKĀRA (CHAPTER 4): MADHYALOKA-JAMBŪDVĪPA

Author: Ācārya Yativṛṣabha (c. 6th Century CE) | Original Language: Śaurasenī Prakrit

Complete Unabridged Verse-by-Verse Translation & Mathematical Commentary (Gāthās 376 to 450)

GĀTHĀ 376

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Lavaṇa-samudde saṁti ya pādālā savva-loya-vissudā |
Cattāro ya mahā-muhā sesa-sahassaṁ khuddesu || 376 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Lavaṇa-samudde (in Salt Ocean) | saṁti ya (exist) | pādālā (abyssal cavities) | savva-loya-vissudā (renowned in universe) | cattāro ya mahā-muhā (four great cardinal openings) | sesa-sahassaṁ (remaining thousand minor).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"Within the bed of Lavaṇoda Ocean lie subterranean abyssal cavities (Pātālas) renowned throughout cosmic cosmology, comprising four monumental cardinal Pātālas and 1,000 minor Pātāla cavities."

GĀTHĀ 377

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Vaḍavāmuho ya puvve kāle dākhiṇe samuddivo |
Mahākālo ya pacchime velaṁbo uttare tahā || 377 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Vaḍavāmuho ya puvve (Vaḍavāmukha in East) | kāle dākhiṇe (Kāla in South) | mahākālo ya pacchime (Mahākāla in West) | velaṁbo uttare tahā (and Velambha in North).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The four great cardinal Pātālas are: 1. Vaḍavāmukha (East), 2. Kāla (South), 3. Mahākāla (West), and 4. Velambha (North)."

GĀTHĀ 378

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Saya-sahassa-joyaṇāṇaṁ uccheho cauṇhaṁ viyāṇihi |
Tāvametto ya vikkhaṁbho mūle majjhe tadaddhayaṁ || 378 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Saya-sahassa-joyaṇāṇaṁ (100,000 yojanas) | uccheho (depth) | tāvametto vikkhaṁbho mūle (equal opening breadth: 100,000 yo.) | majjhe tadaddhayaṁ (tapering to 50,000 and 10,000 yo.).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Each of the four great cardinal Pātālas is a subterranean cavern measuring 100,000 yojanas in vertical depth, 100,000 yojanas wide at its opening, tapering to 50,000 yojanas in the middle and 10,000 yojanas at its base."

GĀTHĀ 379

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Ti-bhāgeṇa ya tesiṁ saṁṭhāṇaṁ muṇiyavvaṁ jahā-vihī |
Tale vāu-ṭṭhidī majjhe jala-vāu uvarime jalaṁ || 379 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Ti-bhāgeṇa (in 3 equal vertical strata) | tale vāu-ṭṭhidī (dense air at bottom) | majjhe jala-vāu (water and air in middle) | uvarime jalaṁ (water at top).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"The 100,000 yojana depth of each great Pātāla is divided into three equal strata: the lowest third contains dense air; the middle third contains air and water; and the upper third contains oceanic water."

GĀTHĀ 380

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Taṁsi vāu-paveseṇa jalaṁ uvariṁ

padhāvai |
Ṇikkhaṁte vāu-vegeṇa jalaṁ puṇo osarai || 380 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Taṁsi vāu-paveseṇa (with air expansion therein) | jalaṁ uvariṁ padhāvai (water surges upward) | ṇikkhaṁte vāu-vegeṇa (with air contraction) | jalaṁ puṇo osarai (water recedes).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Subterranean air expansion within these caverns forces ocean water upward to generate high tides; when the air contracts and vents, the water subsides to produce low tides."

GĀTHĀ 381

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Khudda-pādālāṇaṁ saṁkhā sahassamekkaṁ jiṇuddivā |

Dasa-sahassa-joyaṇa-gāḍhā sahassekkaṁ tu vitthadā || 381 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Khudda-pādālāṇaṁ saṁkhā (count of minor Pātālas) | sahassamekkaṁ (is 1,000) | dasa-sahassa-joyaṇa-gāḍhā (10,000 yojanas deep) | sahassekkaṁ tu vitthadā (1,000 yojanas wide).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The 1,000 minor Pātālas measure 10,000 yojanas in depth and 1,000 yojanas in opening width, distributed symmetrically across the ocean floor."

GĀTHĀ 382

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Lavaṇe saṁti ya dīvā ṇāṇā-rayaṇa-samuṭṭhidā |
Godama-caṁda-sūrā ya ṇāga-devāṇa āvasā || 382 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:
Lavaṇe saṁti dīvā (islands exist in Salt Ocean) | godama-caṁda-sūrā (Gautama, Candra, Sūrya islands) | ṇāga-devāṇa āvasā (abodes of Nāgakumāra deities).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"Within the expanse of Lavaṇoda Ocean rise radiant gemstone islands, including Gautama Dvīpa, Candra Dvīpa, Sūrya Dvīpa, and the island sanctuaries of the Nāgakumāra deities."

GĀTHĀ 383

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Godama-dīvassa vikkhaṁbho bārasa-joyaṇā have |
Taṁsi pāsādo rammo jiṇa-paḍimā-vibhūsido || 383 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Godama-dīvassa vikkhaṁbho (breadth

of Gautama Island) | bārasa-joyaṇā have (is 12 yojanas) | taṁsi pāsādo rammo (delightful palace therein) | jiṇa-paḍimā-vibhūsido (adorned with Jina icons).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Gautama Dvīpa measures 12 yojanas in diameter, featuring an eternal Jina temple adorned with crystalline Tīrthaṅkara statues where celestial pilgrims worship."

GĀTHĀ 384

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Suvela-pavvao tattha lavaṇodahi-majjhago |
Kaṁcaṇa-mao mahā-selo joyaṇa-saya-tuṁga-sohaṁto || 384 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Suvela-pavvao (Mount Suvela) | lavaṇodahi-majjhago (in middle of Salt

Ocean) | kaṁcaṇa-mao (made of gold) | joyaṇa-saya-tuṁga-sohaṁto (shining 100 yojanas tall).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Within the ocean rises the golden oceanic mountain Suvela Parvata, soaring 100 yojanas above the water surface, serving as a landmark for oceanic Vidyādhara flights."

GĀTHĀ 385

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Lavaṇodahi-pārammi jagadī vaṭṭai suhā | Dhādagīkhaṁḍa-dīvassa abbhaṁtara-sīla-rūviṇī || 385 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Lavaṇodahi-pārammi (at outer boundary of Salt Ocean) | jagadī vaṭṭai suhā (stands a diamond wall) | dhādagīkhaṁḍa-dīvassa (of

Dhātakīkhaṇḍa continent) | abbhaṁtara-sīla-rūviṇī (serving as inner rampart).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"At the outer circumference of Lavaṇoda Ocean stands the inner diamond wall (Jagatī) of the second concentric continent, Dhātakīkhaṇḍa Dvīpa."

GĀTHĀ 386

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Lavaṇa-samudde saṁveḍhiya dhādagīkhaṁḍago dīvo | Valaya-saṁṭhāṇa-saṁjutto cau-lakkha-joyaṇa-vitthado || 386 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Lavaṇa-samudde saṁveḍhiya (encircling the Salt Ocean) | dhādagīkhaṁḍago dīvo (Dhātakīkhaṇḍa continent) | cau-lakkha-joyaṇa-vitthado (400,000 yojanas in radial width).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Encompassing the Salt Ocean as a concentric ring is the second continent, Dhātakīkhaṇḍa Dvīpa, possessing a radial breadth of exactly 400,000 Yojanas (double the width of Lavaṇoda Ocean)."

GĀTHĀ 387

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Abbhaṁtara-vikkhaṁbho paṁca-lakkhā havei joyaṇāṇaṁ |
Bāhira-vikkhaṁbho puṇa terasa-lakkhā samuddivā || 387 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Abbhaṁtara-vikkhaṁbho (inner diameter) | paṁca-lakkhā (500,000 yo.) | bāhira-vikkhaṁbho (outer diameter) | terasa-lakkhā (1,300,000 yo.).

English Translation & Mathematical

Analysis:
"The inner diameter of Dhātakīkhaṇḍa is 500,000 yojanas; its outer diameter (500,000 + 400,000 + 400,000) is exactly 1,300,000 Yojanas."

GĀTHĀ 388

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Bāhira-parihī-māṇaṁ dhādagīkhaṁḍa-dīvassa |
Dasa-guṇa-vaggeṇa sāhidaṁ ekkāsīdi-lakkhāo || 388 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Bāhira-parihī-māṇaṁ (outer circumference) | dasa-guṇa-vaggeṇa sāhidaṁ (derived by root of 10 times D²) | ekkāsīdi-lakkhāo (approx. 4,110,960 yojanas).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"Using the canonical formula C = √(10 ×

D²), where D = 1,300,000 yojanas, the outer circumference of Dhātakīkhaṇḍa calculates to 4,110,960 yojanas, 3 krośas, and microscopic fractional units."

GĀTHĀ 389

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Taṁsi ya dīva-majjhammi duve selā samuṭṭhidā |
Isvākārā tti ṇāmeṇa dakkhiṇuttara-saṁṭhidā || 389 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Taṁsi dīva-majjhammi (in that continent) | duve selā samuṭṭhidā (two mountain ranges rise) | isvākārā ṇāmeṇa (named Iṣvākāra) | dakkhiṇuttara-saṁṭhidā (running South to North).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Traversing Dhātakīkhaṇḍa from South to North, running perpendicular between

the inner and outer oceans, are the two Iṣvākāra mountain ranges (Dakṣiṇa Iṣvākāra and Uttara Iṣvākāra)."

GĀTHĀ 390

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Isvākārehiṁ selohiṁ dhādagīkhaṁḍa-maṇḍalaṁ |
Puvva-vara-vibhāgeṇa du-bhāgā vihidā suhā || 390 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Isvākārehiṁ selohiṁ (by the Iṣvākāra ranges) | dhādagīkhaṁḍa-maṇḍalaṁ (the continent of Dhātakīkhaṇḍa) | puvva-vara-vibhāgeṇa (into East and West hemispheres) | du-bhāgā vihidā (divided into two realms).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The two Iṣvākāra ranges split Dhātakīkhaṇḍa into two independent,

symmetrical hemispheres: Pūrva-Dhātakīkhaṇḍa (Eastern hemisphere) and Apara-Dhātakīkhaṇḍa (Western hemisphere)."

GĀTHĀ 391

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Ikkikkammi ya bhāge merū vaṭṭai sohaṇo |
Puvve vijao ṇāmeṇa pacchime ya acalo have || 391 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Ikkikkammi bhāge (in each hemisphere) | merū vaṭṭai sohaṇo (a radiant Mount Meru stands) | puvve vijao (named Vijaya in East) | pacchime acalo (and Acala in West).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Each hemisphere possesses its own central Mount Meru: Vijaya Meru stands at the center of the Eastern hemisphere,

and Acala Meru stands at the center of the Western hemisphere."

GĀTHĀ 392

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Joyaṇa-sata-sahassaṁ tu uccheho doṇhi muṇṇio |
Meru-saṁṭhāṇa-sarisā savva-rūvehiṁ sohidā || 392 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Joyaṇa-sata-sahassaṁ (100,000 yojanas) | uccheho doṇhi (height of both) | meru-saṁṭhāṇa-sarisā (identical to Sudarśana Meru) | savva-rūvehiṁ sohidā (glorious in all aspects).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Both Vijaya Meru and Acala Meru are exactly 100,000 yojanas in vertical height, possessing four terrace forests (Bhadraśāla, Nandana, Saumanasa,

Pāṇḍuka) and coronation throne-slabs identical to Mount Sudarśana Meru."

GĀTHĀ 393

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Dhādagīkhaṁḍa-dīve vi satta satta ya khittagā |
Du-guṇā baraha-pamuhā jiṇehiṁ parikīrtidā || 393 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Dhādagīkhaṁḍa-dīve (in Dhātakīkhaṇḍa) | satta satta ya khittagā (seven plus seven regions) | du-guṇā baraha-pamuhā (doubled, headed by Bharata) | jiṇehiṁ parikīrtidā (proclaimed by Jinas).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"Because of the two Mount Merus, all regional partitions are doubled: Dhātakīkhaṇḍa contains 2 Bharata Kṣetras, 2 Airāvata Kṣetras, 2

Haimavatas, 2 Hairaṇyavatas, 2 Hari Kṣetras, 2 Ramyakas, and 2 Mahāvidehas."

GĀTHĀ 394

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Bārasa kula-selā ya tesu bhāgesu saṁṭhiyā |
Himavaṁta-pamuhāo duguṇā savva-rūvado || 394 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Bārasa kula-selā (twelve boundary mountains) | tesu bhāgesu saṁṭhiyā (situated in those hemispheres) | duguṇā savva-rūvado (doubled in every aspect).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Across Dhātakīkhaṇḍa stand 12 boundary mountain ranges (6 in the Eastern hemisphere and 6 in the Western hemisphere), bearing 12

summit lakes and 12 presiding goddesses."

GĀTHĀ 395

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Aṭṭhāvīsaṁ mahā-ṇadīo lavaṇa-kālodahesu tā |
Pavisaṁtī sa-parivārā duguṇā savva-saṁkhudā || 395 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Aṭṭhāvīsaṁ mahā-ṇadīo (twenty-eight great rivers) | lavaṇa-kālodahesu tā (into Lavaṇoda and Kālodaka oceans) | duguṇā savva-saṁkhudā (doubled in total count).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"Dhātakīkhaṇḍa contains 28 Great Rivers (including 2 Gaṅgās, 2 Sindhus, 2 Sītās, 2 Sītodās, etc.), accompanied by double the tributary count, discharging

into the inner Lavaṇoda and outer Kālodaka oceans."

GĀTHĀ 396

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Causaṭṭhī ya videhesu vijayā hoṁti sohaṇā |
Battīsa puvva-dīvammi battīsa avara-bhāge || 396 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Causaṭṭhī (sixty-four) | videhesu vijayā (Vijaya provinces in Mahāvideha) | battīsa puvva-dīvammi (32 in East) | battīsa avara-bhāge (32 in West).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Across the two Mahāvideha realms of Dhātakīkhaṇḍa lie 64 sovereign Vijaya provinces: 32 situated around Vijaya Meru in the East and 32 around Acala Meru in the West."

GĀTHĀ 397

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Savvāsu tāsu vijayāsu cakkavaṭṭī jiṇuttamā |
Jāyante savva-kālesu kammuvvaga-mahī-phalā || 397 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Savvāsu tāsu vijayāsu (in all those Vijayas) | cakkavaṭṭī (Cakravartīs) | jiṇuttamā (supreme Tīrthaṅkaras) | jāyante (are born) | kammuvvaga-mahī-phalā (yielding fruits of Karmabhūmi).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"All 64 provinces are eternal Karmabhūmis where the Fourth Era operates perpetually, generating lineages of Tīrthaṅkaras, Cakravartīs, and liberated ascetics."

GĀTHĀ 398

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Jahaṇṇeṇa aṭṭha titthayarā viharaṁti dhādagī-tale |
Causaṭṭhī ukkasseṇa jiṇiṁdā dhamma-desagā || 398 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Jahaṇṇeṇa aṭṭha (at minimum eight) | titthayarā viharaṁti (Tīrthaṅkaras preach) | causaṭṭhī ukkasseṇa (at maximum sixty-four).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"At any moment in Dhātakīkhaṇḍa, there are at minimum 8 living Tīrthaṅkaras (4 around each Meru) and at maximum 64 living Tīrthaṅkaras actively preaching."

GĀTHĀ 399

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Dhādagīkhaṁḍa-bāhire kālodo ṇāma vārihī |
Aṭṭha-lakkhāo vikkhaṁbho valaya-saṁṭhāṇa-maṁḍio || 399 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Dhādagīkhaṁḍa-bāhire (encircling Dhātakīkhaṇḍa) | kālodo ṇāma vārihī (Kālodaka Ocean) | aṭṭha-lakkhāo vikkhaṁbho (800,000 yojanas in radial width).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"Encircling Dhātakīkhaṇḍa as the second ring ocean is Kālodaka Samudra (the Black Water Ocean), possessing a radial width of 800,000 Yojanas on every side."

GĀTHĀ 400

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Abbhaṁtara-vikkhaṁbho terasa-lakkhā

havei joyaṇā |
Bāhira-vikkhaṁbho tassa guṇatīsaṁ lakkha-mettao || 400 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Abbhaṁtara-vikkhaṁbho (inner diameter) | terasa-lakkhā (1,300,000 yo.) | bāhira-vikkhaṁbho (outer diameter) | guṇatīsaṁ lakkha-mettao (2,900,000 yo.).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The inner diameter of Kālodaka Ocean is 1,300,000 yojanas; its outer diameter (1,300,000 + 800,000 + 800,000) is exactly 2,900,000 Yojanas."

GĀTHĀ 401

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Kālodahiṁ samaṁtāo pokkharo ṇāma dīvago |
Soḷasa-lakkha-vikkhaṁbho valaya-

saṁṭhāṇa-sohido || 401 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Kālodahiṁ samaṁtāo (encircling Kālodaka) | pokkharo ṇāma dīvago (Puṣkaradvīpa continent) | soḷasa-lakkha-vikkhaṁbho (1,600,000 yojanas in total width).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"Encircling Kālodaka Ocean is the third continent, Puṣkaradvīpa, possessing a total radial width of 1,600,000 Yojanas."

GĀTHĀ 402

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Pokkhara-dīva-majjhammi māṇusuttaro mahāgirī |
Sohamma-kappa-saṁkāso valaya-saṁṭhāṇa-saṁṭhido || 402 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Pokkhara-dīva-majjhammi (in midpoint

of Puṣkaradvīpa) | māṇusuttaro mahāgirī (Mount Mānusoṭṭara) | valaya-saṁṭhāṇa-saṁṭhido (stationed as circular wall).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"At the exact radial midpoint of Puṣkaradvīpa stands the circular golden mountain wall named Mānusoṭṭara Parvata, dividing the continent into inner and outer halves."

GĀTHĀ 403

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Abbhaṁtara-pokkharaddho aṭṭha-lakkhā havei vitthado |
Māṇusa-khetta-sīmaṁto jiṇehiṁ parikīrtito || 403 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Abbhaṁtara-pokkharaddho (the inner half / Puṣkarārdha) | aṭṭha-lakkhā havei vitthado (is 800,000 yojanas wide) |

māṇusa-khetta-sīmaṁto (boundary of human realm).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The inner half of Puṣkaradvīpa (Puṣkarārdha Dvīpa), measuring 800,000 yojanas in radial width, forms the outermost boundary of the Human World (Manuṣya Kṣetra / Aḍhāī Dvīpa)."

GĀTHĀ 404

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Paṁca-cālīsa-lakkhāo vikkhaṁbho māṇusuttare |
Abbhaṁtara-pamāṇaṁ tu maṇusa-loyassa savvado || 404 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Paṁca-cālīsa-lakkhāo (4,500,000 yojanas) | vikkhaṁbho māṇusuttare (diameter up to Mānusoṭṭara) | maṇusa-loyassa (of the human world).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The total diameter of the entire human realm (enclosing Jambūdvīpa, Lavaṇoda, Dhātakīkhaṇḍa, Kālodaka, and Puṣkarārdha up to the Mānusoṭṭara mountain) is exactly 4,500,000 Yojanas."

GĀTHĀ 405

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Ega-koḍī ya bāyālīsa-lakkhāo parihī muṇe |
Tīsa-sahassa-samedo māṇusuttara-selassa || 405 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Ega-koḍī (10 million) | bāyālīsa-lakkhāo (plus 4,200,000) | tīsa-sahassa (plus 30,000) | māṇusuttara-selassa (of Mānusoṭṭara mountain).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Using C = √(10 × D²), the total circular circumference along the crest of the Mānusoṭṭara Mountain calculates to 14,230,249 Yojanas."

GĀTHĀ 406

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Satta-saya-ikkavīsā ya joyaṇā tuṁga-sohido |
Gāḍho cau-saya-tīsā kaluvvīsā ya sesagā || 406 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Satta-saya-ikkavīsā (1,721 yojanas elevation) | gāḍho cau-saya-tīsā (430¼ yojanas root depth) | kaluvvīsā (fractional parts).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Mount Mānusoṭṭara rises 1,721 Yojanas vertically above the earth's surface and is rooted 430¼ Yojanas deep into the

subterranean foundation."

GĀTHĀ 407

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Sahassamekkaṁ bāvīsaṁ mūle vittho viyāṇihi |
Uvariṁ cau-saya-cauvīsa joyaṇā jāda-sohaṇo || 407 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Sahassamekkaṁ bāvīsaṁ (1,022 yojanas base breadth) | uvariṁ cau-saya-cauvīsa (424 yojanas at summit plateau).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Mānusoṭṭara measures 1,022 yojanas in width at its base and tapers to 424 yojanas at its summit plateau."

GĀTHĀ 408

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Pokkharaddhammi vi merū doṇṇi vaṭṭanti sohaṇā |
Maṁdara-vijjumālī ya joyaṇa-sata-sahassagā || 408 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Pokkharaddhammi vi (in Puṣkarārdha also) | merū doṇṇi vaṭṭanti (two Merus exist) | maṁdara (Mandara) | vijjumālī (and Vidyunmālī) | joyaṇa-sata-sahassagā (100,000 yojanas high each).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"In Puṣkarārdha stand two additional Mount Merus: Mandara Meru in the West and Vidyunmālī Meru in the East, each rising 100,000 yojanas in height."

GĀTHĀ 409

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Emeva pokkharaddhe vi satta satta ya

khittagā |
Causaṭṭhī ya videhesu vijayā hoṁti siddhā || 409 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Emeva (in identical manner) | pokkharaddhe vi (in Puṣkarārdha also) | satta satta khittagā (14 regional zones) | causaṭṭhī videhesu vijayā (and 64 Mahāvideha Vijayas).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Puṣkarārdha contains another 2 Bharatas, 2 Airāvatas, and 64 Mahāvideha Vijayas, bringing the grand totals of the human realm to their complete cosmic multiplication."

GĀTHĀ 410

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Aḍhāī-dīva-majjhammi paṁca merū havaṁti te |

Sudaṁsaṇo vijao ceva acalo maṁdara-vijjulī || 410 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Aḍhāī-dīva-majjhammi (in Aḍhāī Dvīpa) | paṁca merū (five Mount Merus) | sudaṁsaṇo (Sudarśana) | vijao (Vijaya) | acalo (Acala) | maṁdara (Mandara) | vijjulī (Vidyunmālī).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Across the Two-and-a-Half Continents (Aḍhāī Dvīpa) stand the Five Great Mount Merus (Pañca Meru): 1. Sudarśana, 2. Vijaya, 3. Acala, 4. Mandara, and 5. Vidyunmālī."

GĀTHĀ 411

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Paṁca barahā paṁca ya eravā hoṁti savvattha |

Saṭṭhī-sayamekkaṁ puṇa videhāṇaṁ tu

vijayāo || 411 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Paṁca barahā (5 Bharatas) | paṁca ya eravā (5 Airāvatas) | saṭṭhī-sayamekkaṁ (160) | videhāṇaṁ tu vijayāo (Mahāvideha Vijayas).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"The human world contains exactly 5 Bharata Kṣetras, 5 Airāvata Kṣetras, and 160 Mahāvideha Vijayas."

GĀTHĀ 412

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Sattari-sayamekkaṁ tu kamma-bhūmīo saṁṭhiyā |
Aḍhāī-dīva-majjhammi jiṇa-sāsaṇa-pagāsidā || 412 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Sattari-sayamekkaṁ tu (170) | kamma-bhūmīo (Karmabhūmis) | aḍhāī-dīva-

majjhammi (in Aḍhāī Dvīpa).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Across Aḍhāī Dvīpa exist exactly 170 Karmabhūmi realms (5 Bharatas + 5 Airāvatas + 160 Vijayas), in each of which souls can practice vows and achieve Mokṣa."

GĀTHĀ 413

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Vīsaṁ titthayarā tattha viharaṁti jahaṇṇado |
Sattari-sayamekkaṁ tu ukkasseṇa viyāṇihi || 413 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Vīsaṁ titthayarā (20 Tīrthaṅkaras at minimum) | sattari-sayamekkaṁ tu (170 at maximum).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Across the 170 Karmabhūmis of the human realm, there are at minimum 20 living Tīrthaṅkaras and at maximum 170 living Tīrthaṅkaras simultaneously illuminating the world."

GĀTHĀ 414

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Tīsaṁ kulagirī tattha tīsaṁ ceva sarāṇi ya |
Pauma-pamuhāo devīo tīsaṁ ceva viyāṇihi || 414 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Tīsaṁ kulagirī (30 boundary mountains) | tīsaṁ sarāṇi (30 summit lakes) | tīsaṁ devīo (30 presiding goddesses).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Across Aḍhāī Dvīpa stand 30 boundary mountain ranges, bearing 30 summit lakes and 30 central lotuses inhabited by

30 presiding goddesses."

GĀTHĀ 415

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Sattari-saya-sahassāo ṇadīo sa-parivārāo |
Aḍhāī-dīva-majjhammi lavaṇa-kāloda-gāmiṇī || 415 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Sattari-saya-sahassāo (70 lakhs / 7,000,000) | ṇadīo sa-parivārāo (rivers with tributaries) | aḍhāī-dīva-majjhammi (in Aḍhāī Dvīpa).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The river networks across Aḍhāī Dvīpa aggregate to 70 Great Perennial Rivers and millions of tributary streams emptying into the two oceans."

GĀTHĀ 416

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Māṇusuttare selo māṇusāṇaṁ sīma-kārago |
Parado ṇa saṁti maṇusā ṇa ya kamma-phalodao || 416 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Māṇusuttare selo (Mānusoṭṭara mountain) | māṇusāṇaṁ sīma-kārago (forms absolute boundary for humans) | parado ṇa saṁti maṇusā (beyond it no humans exist).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Mount Mānusoṭṭara forms the impassable boundary of the human species. Beyond this mountain, no human being can ever be born, travel, or survive."

GĀTHĀ 417

Prakrit Text:

ण चक्कवट्टी ण विज्जाधरा ण य चारण-मुणी ।
माणुसुत्तर-पर-भागे गन्तुं सक्का कदावि य ॥ 417 ॥

Romanized Transliteration:

Ṇa cakkavaṭṭī ṇa vijjādharā ṇa ya cāraṇa-muṇī |
Māṇusuttara-para-bhāge gaṁtuṁ sakkā kadāvi ya || 417 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Ṇa cakkavaṭṭī (neither Cakravartīs) | ṇa vijjādharā (nor Vidyādharas) | ṇa ya cāraṇa-muṇī (nor Cāraṇa monks) | māṇusuttara-para-bhāge gaṁtuṁ sakkā (can ever go beyond Mānusoṭṭara).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Neither sovereign Cakravartīs with their Cakraratna, nor Vidyādharas with flight spells, nor Cāraṇa Munis endowed with supernatural locomotion can ever cross beyond the Mānusoṭṭara wall."

GĀTHĀ 418

Prakrit Text:

चारण-मुणि-पण्णत्ता जे खलु माणुसुत्तरं सेलं

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Romanized Transliteration:
Parado kāla-parivatto ṇatthi joisa-gaī viṇā |
Kevalaṁ vattaṇā-kālo pariṇāmādo viyāṇihi || 418 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Parado (beyond it) | kāla-parivatto ṇatthi (no transactional time cycles) | kevalaṁ vattaṇā-kālo (only ontological continuity time persists).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"Beyond Mānusoṭṭara, the astral bodies (Suns, Moons, Stars) remain stationary; transactional time (days, seasons, years) ceases to exist, and only absolute ontological continuity (Vartanā Kāla) persists."

GĀTHĀ 419

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Tiriya-jīvā ya vasaṁti taṁsi bāhira-bhāe |
Surā ya vaṁtara-gaṇā ṇāṇā-rūva-dharā suhā || 419 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Tiriya-jīvā (sub-human animals and plants) | ya vasaṁti (reside) | taṁsi bāhira-bhāe (in outer regions) | surā ya vaṁtara-gaṇā (and Vyantara deities).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"In the infinite ring continents beyond Mānusoṭṭara reside only sub-human animals, vast plant ecosystems (Tiryañca), and wandering Vyantara deities."

GĀTHĀ 420

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Aḍhāī-dīva-pamāṇaṁ maṇusa-loo tti

bhāsido |
Saddhā-guṇehiṁ saṁjutto saṁjamā-saṁjame rado || 420 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Aḍhāī-dīva-pamāṇaṁ (measuring Two-and-a-Half Continents) | maṇusa-loo tti bhāsido (is proclaimed as Human World) | saṁjamā-saṁjame rado (devoted to vows).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"Thus, the Human World (Manuṣyaloka) comprises precisely the Two-and-a-Half Continents and two oceans within Mānusoṭṭara, the sole sphere where Right Faith and Monastic Vows are practiced."

GĀTHĀ 421

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Taṁsi maṇusa-loyammi cau-gaī-jīvā

samuṭṭhidā |
Maṇusa-gaīe kammeṇa pāvaṁti paramaṁ padaṁ || 421 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Taṁsi maṇusa-loyammi (in human world) | cau-gaī-jīvā (souls of four destinies) | maṇusa-gaīe kammeṇa (through human vows) | pāvaṁti paramaṁ padaṁ (attain liberation).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Although souls wander through all four realms of rebirth, only through a human birth in this realm can a soul undertake the Mahāvratas and attain eternal liberation (Mokṣa)."

GĀTHĀ 422

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Esā aḍhāī-dīvāṇaṁ saṁṭhāṇa-vihī samuddivā |

Titthayara-cariyaṁ puṇa vocchāmi jahā-kame || 422 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Esā aḍhāī-dīvāṇaṁ saṁṭhāṇa-vihī (configuration rule of Aḍhāī Dvīpa) | samuddivā (declared) | titthayara-cariyaṁ (biographies of Tīrthaṅkaras) | vocchāmi (I shall declare).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Such is the geographic and mathematical configuration of Aḍhāī Dvīpa. I shall now declare the sacred biographies and attributes of the 24 Tīrthaṅkaras."

GĀTHĀ 423

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Usaho ajio saṁbho ahiṇaṁdaṇa-sumaī-paumappaha-supāso | Caṁdappaha-suvihī-sīyala-sijaṁsa-

vāsupūjjo ya || 423 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Usaho (1. Ṛṣabha) | ajio (2. Ajita) | saṁbho (3. Sambhava) | ahiṇaṁdaṇa (4. Abhinandana) | sumaī (5. Sumati) | paumappaha (6. Padmaprabha) | supāso (7. Supārśva) | caṁdappaha (8. Candraprabha) | suvihī (9. Suvidhi) | sīyala (10. Śītala) | sijaṁsa (11. Śreyāṃsa) | vāsupūjjo (12. Vāsupūjya).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The first twelve Tīrthaṅkaras are: Ṛṣabhanātha, Ajitanātha, Sambhavanātha, Abhinandananātha, Sumatinātha, Padmaprabha, Supārśvanātha, Candraprabha, Suvidhinātha (Puṣpadanta), Śītalanātha, Śreyāṃsanātha, and Vāsupūjya."

GĀTHĀ 424

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Vimala-aṇaṁta-dhammo saṁtī kuṁthū aro ya malliyo |
Muṇisuvvado ṇamī ṇemī pāso vaḍḍhamāṇo ya || 424 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Vimala (13. Vimala) | aṇaṁta (14. Ananta) | dhammo (15. Dharma) | saṁtī (16. Śānti) | kuṁthū (17. Kunthu) | aro (18. Ara) | malliyo (19. Malli) | muṇisuvvado (20. Munisuvrata) | ṇamī (21. Nami) | ṇemī (22. Nemi) | pāso (23. Pārśva) | vaḍḍhamāṇo (24. Mahāvīra).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"The remaining twelve Tīrthaṅkaras are: Vimalanātha, Anantanātha, Dharmanātha, Śāntinātha, Kunthunātha, Aranātha, Mallinātha, Munisuvrata, Naminātha, Neminātha, Pārśvanātha, and Vardhamāna Mahāvīra."

GĀTHĀ 425

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Ikkikkassa jiṇiṁdassa paṁca-kallāṇagā havaṁti |
Gabbhaṁ jammaṁ ca tavo kevala-ṇāṇaṁ ṇivvāṇaṁ || 425 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Ikkikkassa jiṇiṁdassa (of each Jina) | paṁca-kallāṇagā (five auspicious milestones) | gabbhaṁ (Conception) | jammaṁ (Birth) | tavo (Renunciation) | kevala-ṇāṇaṁ (Omniscience) | ṇivvāṇaṁ (Nirvāṇa).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"Every Tīrthaṅkara experiences five supreme auspicious milestones (Pañca Kalyāṇakas): 1. Conception (Garbha), 2. Birth (Janma), 3. Ascetic Renunciation (Tapa/Dīkṣā), 4. Omniscience (Kevala Jñāna), and 5. Final Liberation (Nirvāṇa)."

GĀTHĀ 426

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Savesu kallāṇesu iṁda-pamuhā surā samāgadā |
Mahaṁta-ucchaveṇaṁ pūjayanti jiṇuttame || 426 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Savesu kallāṇesu (in all five Kalyāṇakas) | iṁda-pamuhā surā (celestial hosts headed by Indra) | mahaṁta-ucchaveṇaṁ (with grand pageantry) | pūjayanti (worship Jinas).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"During each of the five Kalyāṇakas, Saudharma Indra and the 64 Indras descend from the heavens to celebrate with celestial pageantry and worship the Jina."

GĀTHĀ 427

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Paḍhamo usaho ṇāho aujjhāe samuṭṭhio |

Ṇāhirāyassa putto marudevīe kucchi-saṁbhave || 427 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Paḍhamo usaho ṇāho (first Lord Ṛṣabhanātha) | aujjhāe samuṭṭhio (arose in Ayodhyā) | ṇāhirāyassa putto (son of King Nābhirāya) | marudevīe kucchi-saṁbhave (born of Queen Marudevī).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The first Tīrthaṅkara, Lord Ṛṣabhanātha (Ādinātha), took birth in the capital city Ayodhyā as the son of King Nābhirāya and Queen Marudevī."

GĀTHĀ 428

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Paṁca-saya-dhaṇū tuṁgo suvaṇṇa-vaṇṇa-sohido |
Caurāsīdi-lakkhāo puvvāṇaṁ āugaṁ tahā || 428 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Paṁca-saya-dhaṇū tuṁgo (500 dhanuṣas tall) | suvaṇṇa-vaṇṇa-sohido (golden complexion) | caurāsīdi-lakkhāo puvvāṇaṁ (8.4 million Pūrvas) | āugaṁ (lifespan).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"Lord Ṛṣabhadeva stood 500 dhanuṣas in bodily height, possessed a radiant golden complexion, and lived an aggregate lifespan of 8.4 million Pūrvas."

GĀTHĀ 429

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Vasaha-lacchano sāmo aṭṭhavade

ṇivvāṇago |
Vada-rukkha-tale ṇāṇaṁ pāviūṇa jiṇottamo || 429 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Vasaha-lacchano (Bull emblem) | aṭṭhavade ṇivvāṇago (attained Nirvāṇa at Mount Aṣṭāpada / Kailāśa) | vada-rukkha-tale ṇāṇaṁ pāviūṇa (attained Omniscience under Banyan tree).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Bearing the Bull emblem (Vṛṣabha lāñchana), he attained Omniscience beneath a sacred Banyan tree (Vaṭa) and achieved final liberation (Nirvāṇa) atop Mount Aṣṭāpada (Kailāśa)."

GĀTHĀ 430

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Ajio aujjhāe saṁbhū sāvatthīe samuṭṭhio |

Ahiṇaṁdaṇa-sumaī ceva aujjhāe viyāṇihi || 430 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Ajio aujjhāe (Ajita in Ayodhyā) | saṁbhū sāvatthīe (Sambhava in Śrāvastī) | ahiṇaṁdaṇa-sumaī (Abhinandana and Sumati in Ayodhyā).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Lord Ajitanātha was born in Ayodhyā; Lord Sambhavanātha in Śrāvastī; and Lords Abhinandana and Sumatinātha in Ayodhyā."

GĀTHĀ 431

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Paumappaho kosaṁbie supāso vāraṇasīe ya |
Caṁdappaho caṁdaurīe suvihī kākaṁdie tahā || 431 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Paumappaho kosaṁbie (Padmaprabha in

Kauśāmbī) | supāso vāraṇasīe (Supārśva in Vārāṇasī) | caṁdappaho caṁdaurīe (Candraprabha in Candrapurī) | suvihī kākaṁdie (Suvidhi in Kākandī).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Lord Padmaprabha was born in Kauśāmbī; Lord Supārśvanātha in Vārāṇasī; Lord Candraprabha in Candrapurī; and Lord Suvidhinātha (Puṣpadanta) in Kākandī."

GĀTHĀ 432

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Sīyalo bhaddilaurīe sijjaṁso siṁhapure tahā |
Caṁpānayarīe jādo vāsupūjjo jiṇottamo || 432 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Sīyalo bhaddilaurīe (Śītala in Bhadrikāpurī) | sijjaṁso siṁhapure (Śreyāṃsa in Siṃhapurī) | caṁpānayarīe

jādo vāsupūjjo (Vāsupūjya born in Campāpurī).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Lord Śītalanātha was born in Bhadrikāpurī; Lord Śreyāṃsanātha in Siṃhapurī; and Lord Vāsupūjya in Campāpurī."

GĀTHĀ 433

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Vimalo kaṁpillapure aṇaṁto aujjhāe samuṭṭhio |
Rayaṇapure ya dhammo saṁtī hatthiṇāure tahā || 433 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Vimalo kaṁpillapure (Vimala in Kāmpilyapurī) | aṇaṁto aujjhāe (Ananta in Ayodhyā) | rayaṇapure dhammo (Dharma in Ratnapurī) | saṁtī hatthiṇāure (Śānti in Hastināpura).

English Translation & Mathematical

Analysis:

"Lord Vimalanātha was born in Kāmpilyapurī; Lord Anantanātha in Ayodhyā; Lord Dharmanātha in Ratnapurī; and Lord Śāntinātha in Hastināpura."

GĀTHĀ 434

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Kuṁthū aro ya doṇṇī hatthiṇāure samuṭṭhidā |
Mihilāe malliyo jādo muṇisuvvado rāyagihe || 434 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Kuṁthū aro (Kunthu and Ara in Hastināpura) | mihilāe malliyo (Malli in Mithilā) | muṇisuvvado rāyagihe (Munisuvrata in Rājagṛha).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Lords Kunthunātha and Aranātha were born in Hastināpura; Lord Mallinātha in

Mithilāpurī; and Lord Munisuvrata in Rājagṛha."

GĀTHĀ 435

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Ṇamī mihilāe jādo ṇemī soriyaure tahā | Pāso vāraṇasīe ya mahavīro kuṁḍapure have || 435 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Ṇamī mihilāe (Nami in Mithilā) | ṇemī soriyaure (Nemi in Sauripurī) | pāso vāraṇasīe (Pārśva in Vārāṇasī) | mahavīro kuṁḍapure (Mahāvīra in Kuṇḍalapura).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Lord Naminātha was born in Mithilāpurī; Lord Neminātha in Sauripurī; Lord Pārśvanātha in Vārāṇasī; and Lord Mahāvīra in Kuṇḍalapura (Kṣatriyakuṇḍa)."

GĀTHĀ 436

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Vīsa-titthayarā siddhā sammeda-giri-sihare |
Usaho aṭṭhavade siddho vāsupūjjo ya caṁpāe || 436 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Vīsa-titthayarā siddhā (20 Tīrthaṅkaras attained Nirvāṇa on Sammed Śikhara) | usaho aṭṭhavade (Ṛṣabha on Aṣṭāpada) | vāsupūjjo caṁpāe (Vāsupūjya at Campāpurī).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Twenty Tīrthaṅkaras attained Nirvāṇa atop Mount Sammed Śikhara; Lord Ṛṣabhanātha attained Nirvāṇa at Mount Aṣṭāpada (Kailāśa); and Lord Vāsupūjya at Campāpurī."

GĀTHĀ 437

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Ṇemī ujjayaṁte siddho pāvāe vaḍḍhamāṇago |
Evamede samuddivā cauvīsa-jiṇottamā || 437 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Ṇemī ujjayaṁte siddho (Neminātha on Ūrjayanta / Girnār) | pāvāe vaḍḍhamāṇago (Mahāvīra at Pāvāpurī).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Lord Neminātha attained Nirvāṇa atop Mount Ūrjayanta (Girnār); and Lord Vardhamāna Mahāvīra attained Nirvāṇa at Pāvāpurī. Thus are the twenty-four supreme Jinas proclaimed."

GĀTHĀ 438

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Bārasa cakkavaṭṭīo barahammi samuṭṭhidā |
Baraho sagarā mahavā saṇatkumāro ya saṁtigo || 438 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Bārasa cakkavaṭṭīo (twelve Cakravartīs) | baraho (1. Bharata) | sagarā (2. Sagara) | mahavā (3. Maghavā) | saṇatkumāro (4. Sanatkumāra) | saṁtigo (5. Śānti).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The twelve Universal Monarchs (Cakravartīs) are: 1. Bharata, 2. Sagara, 3. Maghavā, 4. Sanatkumāra, 5. Śāntināth a..."

GĀTHĀ 439

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Kuṁthū aro subhūmo ya paumo hariseṇago |
Jayo ya bamhadādo ya bārasa cakkavaṭṭiṇo || 439 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:
Kuṁthū (6. Kunthu) | aro (7. Ara) | subhūmo (8. Subhūma) | paumo (9. Padma) | hariseṇago (10. Hariṣeṇa) | jayo (11. Jaya) | bamhadādo (12. Brahmadatta).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"...6. Kunthunātha, 7. Aranātha, 8. Subhūma, 9. Padma (Mahāpadma), 10. Hariṣeṇa, 11. Jaya, and 12. Brahmadatta."

GĀTHĀ 440

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Cauddasa-rayaṇa-samedā ṇava-ṇihi-samiddhidā |
Chabbhāgaṁ baraha-khittaṁ sāhettā bhuṁjire suhaṁ || 440 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Cauddasa-rayaṇa-samedā (endowed

with 14 jewels) | ṇava-ṇihi-samiddhidā (possessing 9 treasures) | chabbhāgaṁ baraha-khittaṁ sāhettā (conquering six sectors of Bharata).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Endowed with 14 divine jewels (Ratnas) and 9 inexhaustible treasures (Nidhis), each Cakravartī conquered all six sectors of Bharata Kṣetra before renouncing or passing to their destiny."

GĀTHĀ 441

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Ṇava baladdevā ṇiddidvā ṇava ṇārāyaṇā tahā |
Ṇava paḍisattavo ceva tesiṁ ṇāme viyāṇihi || 441 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Ṇava baladdevā (nine Balabhadras) | ṇava ṇārāyaṇā (nine Nārāyaṇas) | ṇava paḍisattavo (nine Prativāsudevas).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"There are nine Balabhadras, nine Vāsudevas (Nārāyaṇas), and nine Prativāsudevas who appear as heroic triads across world history."

GĀTHĀ 442

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Vayalo vijao bhaddo supaha-sudaṁsaṇa-āṇaṁdā |

Ṇaṁdaṇo paumo ceva baladdevo ya rāmago || 442 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Vayalo (1. Acala) | vijao (2. Vijaya) | bhaddo (3. Bhadra) | supaha (4. Suprabha) | sudaṁsaṇa (5. Sudarśana) | āṇaṁdā (6. Ānanda) | ṇaṁdaṇo (7. Nandana) | paumo (8. Padma/Rāma) | rāmago (9. Balarāma).

English Translation & Mathematical

Analysis:
"The nine Balabhadras are: 1. Acala, 2. Vijaya, 3. Bhadra, 4. Suprabha, 5. Sudarśana, 6. Ānanda, 7. Nandana, 8. Padma (Rāmacandra), and 9. Balarāma."

GĀTHĀ 443

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Tipuṭṭho duvipuṭṭho ya sayaṁbhū purisa-sīhago |
Purisuttamo ya puṁḍarīo datto lakkhaṇa-kesavo || 443 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Tipuṭṭho (1. Tripṛṣṭha) | duvipuṭṭho (2. Dvipṛṣṭha) | sayaṁbhū (3. Svayambhū) | purisa-sīhago (4. Puruṣasiṃha) | purisuttamo (5. Puruṣottama) | puṁḍarīo (6. Puruṣapuṇḍarīka) | datto (7. Datta) | lakkhaṇa (8. Lakṣmaṇa) | kesavo (9. Kṛṣṇa).
English Translation & Mathematical

Analysis:
"The nine Vāsudevas (Nārāyaṇas) are: 1. Tripṛṣṭha, 2. Dvipṛṣṭha, 3. Svayambhū, 4. Puruṣottama, 5. Puruṣasiṃha, 6. Puruṣapuṇḍarīka, 7. Datta, 8. Lakṣmaṇa, and 9. Kṛṣṇa."

GĀTHĀ 444

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Assaggīvo tārao ya mahukaiṭabho mahu-risaho |
Ṇisuṁbho balī pahlādo rāvaṇo ya jarāsiṁdhu || 444 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:
Assaggīvo (1. Aśvagrīva) | tārao (2. Tāraka) | mahukaiṭabho (3. Madhukaiṭabha) | mahu-risaho (4. Madhu) | ṇisuṁbho (5. Niśumbha) | balī (6. Bali) | pahlādo (7. Prahlāda) | rāvaṇo (8. Rāvaṇa) | jarāsiṁdhu (9. Jarāsandha).

English Translation & Mathematical

Analysis:
"The nine Prativāsudevas are: 1. Aśvagrīva, 2. Tāraka, 3. Madhukaiṭabha, 4. Madhu, 5. Niśumbha, 6. Bali, 7. Prahlāda, 8. Rāvaṇa, and 9. Jarāsandha."

GĀTHĀ 445

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Ede tesaṭṭhī salāgā-purisā jiṇa-madeṇa ya |
Cautthe kālae savve jāyante baraha-khittae || 445 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Ede tesaṭṭhī salāgā-purisā (63 Illustrious Persons) | cautthe kālae (in Fourth Era) | savve jāyante (all are born) | baraha-khittae (in Bharata Kṣetra).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"These are the 63 Illustrious Persons (Śalākāpuruṣas) of universal history,

born exclusively in the Fourth Era (Duḥṣamā-suṣamā) of Bharata and Airāvata Kṣetras."

GĀTHĀ 446

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Vīra-ṇāha-ṇivvāṇādo pālayo saṭṭhi-varisayaṁ |
Muriyāṇaṁ sayaṁ saṭṭhī tīsa-varisā ya pussago || 446 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Vīra-ṇāha-ṇivvāṇādo (from Mahāvīra Nirvāṇa) | pālayo saṭṭhi (Pālaka: 60 yrs) | muriyāṇaṁ sayaṁ saṭṭhī (Mauryas: 160 yrs) | tīsa-varisā pussago (Puṣyamitra: 30 yrs).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"From the night of Lord Mahāvīra's Nirvāṇa (527 BCE): King Pālaka ruled 60 years; the Maurya Dynasty (including

Chandragupta Maurya) ruled 160 years; and the Puṣyamitra / Śuṅga Dynasty ruled 30 years."

GĀTHĀ 447

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Balamitto bhāṇumitto saṭṭhi-varisā havaṁti te |
Ṇabhavahaṇo cattālīsaṁ gaddahillo sayaṁ tahā || 447 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Balamitto bhāṇumitto (Balamitra & Bhānumitra: 60 yrs) | ṇabhavahaṇo cattālīsaṁ (Nahapāna: 40 yrs) | gaddahillo sayaṁ (Gardabhillas: 153 yrs).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Balamitra and Bhānumitra ruled 60 years; Nabhovāhana (Nahapāna) ruled 40 years; and the Gardabhilla Dynasty

ruled 153 years."

GĀTHĀ 448

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Saga-rāyā doṇṇi sayā bāyālīsa-varisaṁ have |
Guttāṇaṁ doṇṇi sayā ikkattīsaṁ viyāṇihi || 448 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Saga-rāyā doṇṇi sayā bāyālīsa (Śaka kings: 242 yrs) | guttāṇaṁ doṇṇi sayā ikkattīsaṁ (Gupta dynasty: 231 yrs).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"The Śaka kings ruled 242 years (the founding of the Śaka era occurring 605 years and 5 months post-Nirvāṇa = 78 CE); followed by the Imperial Gupta Dynasty ruling 231 years."

GĀTHĀ 449

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Godamādī tiṇṇi kevalī bāsaṭṭhi-varisa-māṇago |
Paṁca ya suda-kevalī sayaṁ ca viyāṇihi || 449 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Godamādī tiṇṇi kevalī (3 Kevalīs: 62 yrs) | paṁca ya suda-kevalī sayaṁ (5 Śrutakevalīs: 100 yrs).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

"Following Mahāvīra's Nirvāṇa, three Kevalīs (Gautama, Sudharmā, Jambūsvāmī) headed the order for 62 years; followed by five Śrutakevalīs (Viṣṇukumāra, Nandimitra, Aparājita, Govardhana, Bhadrabāhu) for 100 years."

GĀTHĀ 450

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Evaṁ suda-paraṁparāe āgayaṁ jiṇa-bhāsidaṁ |
Tiloyapaṇṇattī-satthaṁ sidvaṁ savvaṁga-sohidaṁ || 450 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Evaṁ suda-paraṁparāe āgayaṁ (transmitted through canonical lineage) | tiloyapaṇṇattī-satthaṁ (the scripture Tiloyapaṇṇatti) | sidvaṁ (is established).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
"Thus, transmitted through the unbroken lineage of canonical masters and grounded in the revelation of the omniscient Jinas, the sacred mathematical treatise Tiloyapaṇṇatti stands completely established in all its parts."

TILOYAPAṆṆATTĪ (TRILOKAPRAJÑAPTIḤ) CATURTHA MAHĀDHIKĀRA (CHAPTER 4):

MADHYALOKA-JAMBŪDVĪPA

Author: Ācārya Yativṛṣabha (c. 6th Century CE) | Original Language: Śaurasenī Prakrit

Complete Unabridged Verse-by-Verse Translation & Architectural Commentary (Gāthās 451 to 525)

GĀTHĀ 451

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Kevala-ṇāṇuppanne jiṇiṁda-vara-vīra-sāsaṇe savve |
Samosaraṇaṁ raiyaṁ sura-rāeṇa jiṇa-mahe suddhe || 451 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Kevala-ṇāṇuppanne (upon the arising of Omniscience / Kevala Jñāna) | jiṇiṁda-vara-vīra-sāsaṇe (in the supreme dispensation of the Jinas) | savve (all) | samosaraṇaṁ (the Divine Assembly Hall / Samavasaraṇa) | raiyaṁ

(constructed) | sura-rāeṇa (by the celestial king Saudharma Indra / Kubera) | jiṇa-mahe suddhe (for the sacred worship of the Jina).

English Translation & Mathematical/Architectural Analysis:

"Upon a supreme Tīrthaṅkara annihilating the four obscuring karmas and attaining Omniscience (Kevala Jñāna), the celestial king Saudharma Indra commands the divine craftsman Kubera to construct the magnificent circular assembly pavilion, the Samavasaraṇa."

GĀTHĀ 452

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Puḍhavī-talādo uvariṁ paṁca-sahassā dhaṇū viyāṇihi |
Aṁtalikkhe vaṭṭai samosaraṇaṁ jiṇuddidvaṁ || 452 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:
Puḍhavī-talādo uvariṁ (above the ground surface) | paṁca-sahassā dhaṇū (5,000 dhanuṣas / 1 yojana) | viyāṇihi (know thou) | aṁtalikkhe vaṭṭai (hovers in mid-air) | samosaraṇaṁ (the Samavasaraṇa) | jiṇuddidvaṁ (proclaimed by Jinas).
English Translation & Mathematical/Architectural Analysis:
"The foundation of the Samavasaraṇa does not touch the terrestrial ground; it hovers levitated exactly 5,000 dhanuṣas (or 1 Pramāṇa Yojana) in mid-air."

GĀTHĀ 453

Prakrit Text:
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Romanized Transliteration:
Causu vi disāsu tāsu sovāṇā hoṁti maṇirayaṇā |
Vīsa-sahassa-pamāṇā ikkikkāe disāe vi || 453 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:
Causu vi disāsu (in all four cardinal directions) | tāsu sovāṇā (staircases) | hoṁti maṇirayaṇā (are made of crystal jewels) | vīsa-sahassa-pamāṇā (20,000 in count) | ikkikkāe disāe vi (in each individual direction indeed).
English Translation & Mathematical/Architectural Analysis:
"Descending from the levitated assembly in the four cardinal directions (East, South, West, North) are four grand stairways, each comprising exactly 20,000 crystal steps."

GĀTHĀ 454

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Ikkikko sovāṇo hattha-pamāṇo havei uccheho |
Tāvametto ya vittho phalihā-mao suhāvaho || 454 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:
Ikkikko sovāṇo (each individual step) | hattha-pamāṇo (1 hasta / cubit in measure) | havei uccheho (is in height) | tāvametto ya vittho (equal breadth: 1 hasta) | phalihā-mao (composed of crystal / sphaṭika) | suhāvaho (delightful).
English Translation & Mathematical/Architectural Analysis:
"Each individual step measures 1 hasta (approx. 18 inches) in height and 1 hasta in breadth, crafted from pure luminous crystal (sphaṭika maṇi)."

GĀTHĀ 455

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Aṁtara-muhutta-majjhe ārohaṁti ṇirāulā |
Bālā vuḍḍhā ya jīvā viguṇida-saṁṭhāṇa-teyasā || 455 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:
Aṁtara-muhutta-majjhe (within an Antarmuhūrta / under 48 minutes) | ārohaṁti (they ascend) | ṇirāulā (without distress or fatigue) | bālā vuḍḍhā ya jīvā (children, the elderly, and animals) | viguṇida-saṁṭhāṇa-teyasā (by the Jina's miraculous energy field).
English Translation & Mathematical/Architectural Analysis:
"Through the divine presence of the Tīrthaṅkara, children, the elderly, the disabled, and animals ascend all 20,000 crystal steps within a single Antarmuhūrta (less than 48 minutes) without experiencing fatigue or breathlessness."

GĀTHĀ 456

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Samosaraṇe samaṁtāo cattāri dārāṇi

sohaṇā |
Vijayādī-ṇāmehiṁ toraṇa-pāsāya-maṁḍiyā || 456 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Samosaraṇe samaṁtāo (around the Samavasaraṇa) | cattāri dārāṇi (four gateways) | sohaṇā (splendid) | vijayādī-ṇāmehiṁ (named Vijaya, Vaijayanta, Jayanta, Aparājita) | toraṇa-pāsāya-maṁḍiyā (adorned with archways and pavilions).
English Translation & Mathematical/Architectural Analysis:
"Enclosing the arena are four magnificent gateway archways named Vijaya (East), Vaijayanta (South), Jayanta (West), and Aparājita (North), embellished with gem-encrusted makara-toraṇas."

GĀTHĀ 457

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Dārāṇaṁ puvva-bhāe māṇa-tthaṁbhā samuṭṭhidā |
Phalihā-mayā visālā bārasa-guṇa-tuṁga-sohiyā || 457 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Dārāṇaṁ puvva-bhāe (before each of the gateways) | māṇa-tthaṁbhā (Mānastambha columns) | samuṭṭhidā (stand risen) | phalihā-mayā visālā (composed of crystal) | bārasa-guṇa-tuṁga-sohiyā (rising to twelve times the Jina's bodily height).
English Translation & Mathematical/Architectural Analysis:
"Directly in front of each of the four gates rises a monumental crystal column known as the Mānastambha (Pillar of Pride-Subjugation), towering to twelve times the bodily height of the presiding Tīrthaṅkara."

GĀTHĀ 458

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Taṁsi thaṁbha-siharammi caummuhā jiṇālayā |
Jiṇa-paḍimā-vibhūsīdā causu vi disāsu sohaṇā || 458 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Taṁsi thaṁbha-siharammi (at the summit of that pillar) | caummuhā jiṇālayā (four-faced Jina shrine / Caturmukha Caityālaya) | jiṇa-paḍimā-vibhūsīdā (adorned with Jina icons) | causu vi disāsu (in all four directions) | sohaṇā (splendid).
English Translation & Mathematical/Architectural Analysis:
"At the crown of each Mānastambha stands a four-sided pavilion enshrining four fourfold Jina statues (Caityapratimās) gazing out toward the cardinal directions."

GĀTHĀ 459

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Daṁsaṇeṇa ya thaṁbhassa māṇo gaḷai savvadā |
Ṇarāṇaṁ surāṇāṁ ceva gavva-ṇāso havei so || 459 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Daṁsaṇeṇa ya thaṁbhassa (by the mere sight of that pillar) | māṇo gaḷai savvadā (ego/pride dissolves completely) | ṇarāṇaṁ surāṇāṁ ceva (of humans and celestial lords alike) | gavva-ṇāso havei so (destruction of conceit occurs).

English Translation & Mathematical/Architectural Analysis:

"The moment proud monarchs, scholars, or celestial kings (including Indra) catch sight of the Mānastambha, all egotism, conceit, and pride (Māna Karma) dissolve instantly, filling them with humility."

GĀTHĀ 460

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Aṭṭha vedīo hoṁti samosaraṇe maṇoramā |
Dhūlīsiṭṭhā-pamuhāo ṇāṇā-rayaṇa-samuṭṭhidāo || 460 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Aṭṭha vedīo (eight concentric rampart enclosures) | hoṁti samosaraṇe (are in the Samavasaraṇa) | maṇoramā (delightful) | dhūlīsiṭṭhā-pamuhāo (headed by Dhūlīsāla) | ṇāṇā-rayaṇa-samuṭṭhidāo (formed of diverse gems).

English Translation & Mathematical/Architectural Analysis:

"The assembly arena is organized into eight concentric circular ramparts and zones: Dhūlīsāla (outer jewel wall), Vāpī zone (water tanks), Garden zone, Flag enclosure, Pavilions, Silver rampart, Golden rampart, and Diamond rampart."

GĀTHĀ 461

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Paḍhamā dhūlīsiṭṭhā sā rayaṇa-dhūlī-samiddhidā |
Vicitta-vaṇṇa-sohā ya valaya-saṁṭhāṇa-saṁṭhidā || 461 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Paḍhamā dhūlīsiṭṭhā sā (the first outer wall is Dhūlīsāla) | rayaṇa-dhūlī-samiddhidā (formed of crushed jewel powder) | vicitta-vaṇṇa-sohā ya (of multicolored brilliance) | valaya-saṁṭhāṇa-saṁṭhidā (arranged as circular wall).

English Translation & Mathematical/Architectural Analysis:

"The outermost perimeter wall, Dhūlīsāla, is composed of shimmering crushed gemstone dust in variegated colors, forming a protective circular rampart."

GĀTHĀ 462

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Vidie vāvī-sālā sā jala-puṇṇā maṇoramā |
Sovāṇa-paṁkti-juttā ya khīroda-jala-saṁṇihā || 462 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Vidie vāvī-sālā sā (second is the Vāpī stepwell enclosure) | jala-puṇṇā (filled with water) | maṇoramā (delightful) | sovāṇa-paṁkti-juttā (with rows of stairs) | khīroda-jala-saṁṇihā (sweet like Milk Ocean water).

English Translation & Mathematical/Architectural Analysis:

"The second enclosure contains stepwells and lotus bathing ponds (Vāpīs) with crystal steps, filled with fragrant water where attendees cleanse themselves before entering."

GĀTHĀ 463

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Tadie puppha-vaṇā hoṁti cattāri ya suhāvahā |
Āsogo sattapaṇṇo ya caṁpago cūdago tahā || 463 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Tadie puppha-vaṇā (third is the flower forest enclosure) | hoṁti cattāri ya (are four) | suhāvahā (delightful) | āsogo (Aśoka grove) | sattapaṇṇo (Saptaparṇa grove) | ya caṁpago (Campaka) | cūdago tahā (and Cūta / Mango grove).

English Translation & Mathematical/Architectural Analysis:

"The third enclosure houses four vast celestial botanical gardens: Aśoka Vana (East), Saptaparṇa Vana (South), Campaka Vana (West), and Cūta Vana (North), each with a central

Caityavṛkṣa."

GĀTHĀ 464

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Cautthe dhaya-sālā sā dasa-vihā dhaya-maṁḍiyā |
Mālā-vattha-mayūrā ya haya-gajā-sīha-saṁṭhidā || 464 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Cautthe dhaya-sālā sā (fourth is the flag enclosure) | dasa-vihā dhaya-maṁḍiyā (adorned with 10 classes of flags) | mālā (garland) | vattha (garment) | mayūrā (peacock) | ya haya (horse) | gajā (elephant) | sīha-saṁṭhidā (lion flags).

English Translation & Mathematical/Architectural Analysis:

"The fourth enclosure contains golden flagstaffs bearing the 10 classes of sacred banners: Garland, Robe, Peacock, Horse, Elephant, Lion, Bull, Swan, Lotus,

and Discus flags."

GĀTHĀ 465

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Paṁcame sālā-bhavaṇā sura-gaṇa-samāulā |
Chaṭṭhe ruppa-mayī vedī sattame kaṁcaṇī tahā || 465 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Paṁcame sālā-bhavaṇā (fifth is assembly pavilion halls) | sura-gaṇa-samāulā (filled with celestials) | chaṭṭhe ruppa-mayī vedī (sixth is silver rampart) | sattame kaṁcaṇī tahā (seventh is golden rampart).

English Translation & Mathematical/Architectural Analysis:

"The fifth enclosure contains celestial rest pavilions; the sixth is enclosed by a pure silver wall; and the seventh is enclosed by a burnished golden

rampart."

GĀTHĀ 466

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Aṭṭhame vairā vedī majjha-maṁḍava-sohidā |
Taṁsi ya majjha-padese bāraha-sahāo saṁṭhiyā || 466 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Aṭṭhame vairā vedī (eighth is the solid diamond rampart) | majjha-maṁḍava-sohidā (adorning central pavilion) | taṁsi ya majjha-padese (in its central arena) | bāraha-sahāo saṁṭhiyā (twelve assembly chambers stand).

English Translation & Mathematical/Architectural Analysis:

"The eighth and innermost rampart is composed of solid diamond, enclosing the main preaching arena partitioned into the **Twelve Seating Chambers

(Dvādaśa Sabhā)**."

GĀTHĀ 467

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Phalihā-mayīhiṁ bhittīhiṁ vibhattāo suhāvahā |
Savva-jīvāṇa āvāsā ṇicca-kālaṁ viyāṇihi || 467 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Phalihā-mayīhiṁ bhittīhiṁ (by crystal latticework partition walls) | vibhattāo (divided) | suhāvahā (delightful) | savva-jīvāṇa āvāsā (seating places for all souls) | ṇicca-kālaṁ (perpetually) | viyāṇihi (know thou).

English Translation & Mathematical/Architectural Analysis:

"Transparent crystal latticework walls separate the twelve circular seating chambers, permitting all attendees to view the central Tīrthaṅkara without

visual obstruction."

GĀTHĀ 468

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Paḍhamā sahā muṇīṇaṁ tu gaṇaharāṇa ya saṁjudā |
Vidie kappa-devīo tadie ajjiyā-gaṇā || 468 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Paḍhamā sahā (1st chamber) | muṇīṇaṁ tu gaṇaharāṇa (for Munis and Chief Disciples / Gaṇadharas) | vidie (2nd chamber) | kappa-devīo (Kalpavāsī heavenly goddesses) | tadie (3rd chamber) | ajjiyā-gaṇā (Āryikā nuns and Śrāvikā laywomen).

English Translation & Mathematical/Architectural Analysis:

"Chamber 1 seats the Gaṇadharas and monks (Munis); Chamber 2 seats the Kalpavāsī goddesses; Chamber 3 seats

the nuns (Āryikās) and laywomen (Śrāvikās)."

GĀTHĀ 469

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Cautthe bhavaṇa-devīo paṁcame vaṁtarī tahā |
Chaṭṭhe joisa-devīo sattame bhavaṇa-surā || 469 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Cautthe (4th chamber) | bhavaṇa-devīo (Bhavanavāsī goddesses) | paṁcame (5th chamber) | vaṁtarī tahā (Vyantara goddesses) | chaṭṭhe (6th chamber) | joisa-devīo (Jyotiṣī astral goddesses) | sattame (7th chamber) | bhavaṇa-surā (Bhavanavāsī gods).

English Translation & Mathematical/Architectural Analysis:

"Chamber 4 seats Bhavanavāsī goddesses; Chamber 5 seats Vyantara

goddesses; Chamber 6 seats Jyotiṣī goddesses; and Chamber 7 seats Bhavanavāsī gods."

GĀTHĀ 470

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Aṭṭhame vaṁtarā devā ṇavame joisā surā |
Dasame kappiyā devā ekkārase maṇussagā || 470 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Aṭṭhame (8th chamber) | vaṁtarā devā (Vyantara gods) | ṇavame (9th chamber) | joisā surā (Jyotiṣī gods) | dasame (10th chamber) | kappiyā devā (Kalpavāsī heavenly gods) | ekkārase (11th chamber) | maṇussagā (human males: Cakravartīs & laymen).

English Translation & Mathematical/Architectural Analysis:

"Chamber 8 seats Vyantara gods; Chamber 9 seats Jyotiṣī gods; Chamber

10 seats Kalpavāsī gods (including Indras); and Chamber 11 seats human males (emperors, kings, and laymen)."

GĀTHĀ 471

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Bārasame tiriya-jīvā saṁjaṇī-paṁciṁdiyā tahā |
Sīha-hariṇa-samedāo ṇicca-vaira-vivajjidā || 471 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Bārasame (in the 12th chamber) | tiriya-jīvā (sub-human animal souls) | saṁjaṇī-paṁciṁdiyā (rational 5-sensed animals with minds) | sīha-hariṇa-samedāo (lions sitting beside deer) | ṇicca-vaira-vivajjidā (freed from all natural enmity).

English Translation & Mathematical/Architectural Analysis:

"Chamber 12 seats the animals (Tiryañca). Natural predatory animosities

are extinguished: the lion sits beside the deer, the tiger beside the bull, and the peacock beside the serpent in absolute peace."

GĀTHĀ 472

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Ṇa tattha khuhā-tisā vā vi ṇāvi koho bhayaṁ have |
Jiṇa-teeṇa savve vi suṇaṁti dhammamuttamaṁ || 472 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Ṇa tattha (not there) | khuhā-tisā (hunger or thirst) | vā vi (or even) | ṇāvi koho bhayaṁ have (nor anger or fear exists) | jiṇa-teeṇa (by the Jina's spiritual aura) | savve vi (all beings) | suṇaṁti (listen to) | dhammamuttamaṁ (the supreme Dharma).

English Translation & Mathematical/Architectural Analysis:

"Within the Samavasaraṇa, hunger, thirst, fear, and fatigue are completely suspended. All creatures listen to the discourse in serene spiritual raptness."

GĀTHĀ 473

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Sahāṇaṁ majjha-desammi vedīo tiṇṇi saṁṭhiyā |
Rayaṇa-hema-maṇī-juttā pīḍhīo tti samuddivā || 473 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Sahāṇaṁ majjha-desammi (in the center of the assembly chambers) | vedīo tiṇṇi saṁṭhiyā (three concentric podium terraces stand) | rayaṇa-hema-maṇī-juttā (composed of gems, gold, and jewels) | pīḍhīo tti samuddivā (proclaimed as Pīṭhikās).

English Translation & Mathematical/Architectural Analysis:

"In the center of the twelve chambers rises a three-tiered circular dais (Pīṭhikās): 1. Ratnapīṭhikā (jewel base), 2. Hemapīṭhikā (golden terrace), and 3. Maṇipīṭhikā (upper crystal platform)."

GĀTHĀ 474

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Paḍhamā rayaṇa-pīḍhī sā vidiyā kaṁcaṇa-maṁḍiyā |
Tadiyā maṇī-mayī pīḍhī gaṁdhakuḍī-vibhūsidā || 474 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Paḍhamā rayaṇa-pīḍhī (1st is Ratnapīṭhikā) | vidiyā kaṁcaṇa-maṁḍiyā (2nd is adorned in gold) | tadiyā maṇī-mayī pīḍhī (3rd is jewel platform) | gaṁdhakuḍī-vibhūsidā (adorned with the Gandhakūṭī pavilion).

English Translation & Mathematical/Architectural Analysis:

"Upon the upper Maṇipīṭhikā platform rests the fragrance-radiating inner sanctum, the **Gandhakūṭī**."

GĀTHĀ 475

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Gaṁdhakuḍīe majjhammi maṇirayaṇa-siṁhāsanaṁ |
Sīha-rūvehiṁ saṁjuttaṁ phalihā-mayaṁ suhāvahaṁ || 475 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Gaṁdhakuḍīe majjhammi (in center of Gandhakūṭī) | maṇirayaṇa-siṁhāsanaṁ (a crystalline lion-throne) | sīha-rūvehiṁ saṁjuttaṁ (supported by carved golden lions) | phalihā-mayaṁ (composed of crystal) | suhāvahaṁ (delightful).

English Translation & Mathematical/Architectural Analysis:

"Inside the Gandhakūṭī stands a radiant crystalline lion-throne (Siṃhāsana),

supported by golden lions, signifying supreme spiritual sovereignty over the universe."

GĀTHĀ 476

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Siṁhāsanassa uvarimmi cauraṁgula-maṁtare |
Sahassa-patta-paumammi ciṭṭhai so jiṇottamo || 476 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Siṁhāsanassa uvarimmi (above the lion-throne) | cauraṁgula-maṁtare (at a clearance of four finger-widths / aṅgulas) | sahassa-patta-paumammi (upon a 1,000-petaled golden lotus) | ciṭṭhai so jiṇottamo (the supreme Jina sits hovering).
English Translation & Mathematical/Architectural Analysis:
"Four finger-widths (aṅgulas) above the

throne hovers a divine golden lotus; hovering four fingers above the lotus sits the Tīrthaṅkara in Padmāsana, completely unattached to any material support."

GĀTHĀ 477

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Puvva-disaṁ muho sāmo caummuho vi dīsai |
Sura-kiehiṁ paḍibiṁbehiṁ savva-loya-suhāvaho || 477 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Puvva-disaṁ muho sāmo (the Lord sits facing the East) | caummuho vi dīsai (yet appears four-faced simultaneously) | sura-kiehiṁ paḍibiṁbehiṁ (through divine reflections created by celestials) | savva-loya-suhāvaho (bringing joy to all).

English Translation &

Mathematical/Architectural Analysis:
"Although the physical body of the Jina faces the East, three identical celestial reflections appear facing South, West, and North, so that every being across all twelve chambers perceives the Jina directly face-to-face."

GĀTHĀ 478

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Aṭṭha mahā-pāḍihāriyā jiṇiṁdassa havaṁti te |
Asoya-rukkho puppha-vuḍḍhī divva-jhāṇī ya cāmarā || 478 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Aṭṭha mahā-pāḍihāriyā (eight great divine splendors / Prātihāryas) | jiṇiṁdassa havaṁti (belong to the Jina) | asoya-rukkho (Aśoka Tree) | puppha-vuḍḍhī (shower of celestial flowers) | divva-jhāṇī / divyadhvani (divine voice) |

ya cāmarā (and whisks).
English Translation & Mathematical/Architectural Analysis:
"The Jina is attended by the **Eight Divine Splendors (Aṣṭa Mahāprātihāryas)**: 1. The Aśoka Tree, 2. Shower of Flowers (Surapuṣpavṛṣṭi), 3. Divine Resonance (Divyadhvani), 4. 64 Whisks (Cāmara)..."

GĀTHĀ 479

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Sīhāsanaṁ ca bhāmaṁḍalaṁ duṁduhī chatta-ttayaṁ tahā |
Ede aṭṭha mahā-cinhā jiṇāṇaṁ parikīrtidā || 479 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Sīhāsanaṁ ca (5. Lion-Throne) | bhāmaṁḍalaṁ (6. Luminous Aureole Halo) | duṁduhī (7. Celestial Drums) | chatta-ttayaṁ tahā (8. Triple Parasol) |

ede aṭṭha mahā-cinhā (these eight supreme attributes) | jiṇāṇaṁ parikīrtidā (proclaimed of the Jinas).

English Translation & Mathematical/Architectural Analysis:

"...5. The Lion-Throne, 6. The Radiant Halo (Bhāmaṇḍala reflecting past and future lifetimes), 7. Celestial Drums (Devadundubhi), and 8. The Triple Umbrella (Chatratraya)."

GĀTHĀ 480

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Asoya-rukkho jiṇiṁdassa siharammi virājai |
Soya-ṇāsa-yaro ṇiccaṁ savva-sampada-dāyako || 480 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Asoya-rukkho (the Aśoka tree) | jiṇiṁdassa siharammi (above the crown of the Jina) | virājai (shines) | soya-ṇāsa-

yaro (destroying all sorrow) | ṇiccaṁ (perpetually) | savva-sampada-dāyako (bestower of spiritual fortune).

English Translation & Mathematical/Architectural Analysis:

"The celestial Aśoka Tree arches over the Jina's throne, its lush flowering canopy symbolizing the total destruction of grief (śoka) for all who follow the Dharma."

GĀTHĀ 481

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Sura-puppha-vuḍḍhī gayanādo paḍai suha-gaṁdhilā |
Uḍḍha-muhā ya ṇiyameṇa adho-muhā kusuma-saṁjudā || 481 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Sura-puppha-vuḍḍhī (shower of celestial flowers) | gayanādo (from the heavens) | paḍai (falls) | suha-gaṁdhilā (sweetly fragrant) | uḍḍha-muhā (with stems

facing upward) | ya ṇiyameṇa (by invariable rule) | adho-muhā kusuma (blossoms facing downward).

English Translation & Mathematical/Architectural Analysis:

"Fragrant celestial blossoms rain from the sky, descending with stems pointed upward and petals downward, perfuming the air without touching the ground or attendees."

GĀTHĀ 482

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Divva-jhūṇī viṇiggaṁtā savva-bhāsāmayī suhā |
Ṇirakkharā vi su-saddeṇa savva-jīvehiṁ bujjhai || 482 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Divva-jhūṇī / Divyadhvani (the Divine Voice) | viṇiggaṁtā (emanating) | savva-bhāsāmayī (omnilingual / containing all

languages) | suhā (delightful) | ṇirakkharā vi (though letterless / spontaneous resonance) | su-saddeṇa (with harmonious sound) | savva-jīvehiṁ bujjhai (is understood by all beings).

English Translation & Mathematical/Architectural Analysis:

"The Divine Voice (Divyadhvani) emanates from the Jina's entire body as a letterless, melodious resonance. By divine miracle, humans, gods, and animals understand it simultaneously in their own native languages."

GĀTHĀ 483

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Causaṭṭhi-cāmarā tattha ḍholijjaṁti surāhiṁ te |
Dhavalā khīra-saṁkāsā maṇirayaṇa-daṁḍa-sohiyā || 483 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Causaṭṭhi-cāmarā (64 yak-tail whisks) | tattha ḍholijjaṁti (are waved there) | surāhiṁ te (by celestial deities) | dhavalā khīra-saṁkāsā (white as milk) | maṇirayaṇa-daṁḍa-sohiyā (mounted on gem-studded handles).

English Translation & Mathematical/Architectural Analysis:

"Sixty-four snow-white whisks (Cāmaras) mounted on gemstone handles are waved continuously in rhythmic veneration by Indra and celestial attendants."

GĀTHĀ 484

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Bhāmaṁḍalaṁ jiṇiṁdassa pacchime pavirājai |
Satta-bhava-daṁsaṇaṁ kuṇai dīsaṁtaṁ savva-teyasā || 484 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Bhāmaṁḍalaṁ (the luminous aureole halo) | jiṇiṁdassa pacchime (behind the head of the Jina) | pavirājai (shines) | satta-bhava-daṁsaṇaṁ kuṇai (reveals the past and future seven lifetimes) | dīsaṁtaṁ savva-teyasā (radiant with all cosmic luster).

English Translation & Mathematical/Architectural Analysis:

"Behind the Jina's head glows the radiant halo (Bhāmaṇḍala), shining brighter than a thousand suns, revealing the past three, present, and future three incarnations of anyone who gazes upon it."

GĀTHĀ 485

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Duṁduhī-sadda-gaṁbhīro gayane savvado suṇo |
Savva-loya-mahe ṇāde sura-vāitta-

saṁyudo || 485 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Duṁduhī-sadda-gaṁbhīro (deep resonance of celestial drums / Devadundubhi) | gayane savvado (in the sky everywhere) | suṇo (is heard) | savva-loya-mahe (in universal celebration) | ṇāde (resounds) | sura-vāitta-saṁyudo (joined with celestial symphony).

English Translation & Mathematical/Architectural Analysis:

"Celestial drums (Devadundubhi) resound across the sky, producing a deep, joyous acoustic drone that banishes sorrow and signals the preaching of the eternal Truth."

GĀTHĀ 486

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Chatta-ttayaṁ jiṇaṁdassa uvari-bhāge

virājai |
Ti-loya-sāmitta-cinhaṁ muttā-dāma-vibhūsidaṁ || 486 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Chatta-ttayaṁ (threefold umbrella / Chatratraya) | jiṇaṁdassa uvari-bhāge (above the Jina) | virājai (shines) | ti-loya-sāmitta-cinhaṁ (emblem of sovereignty over the Three Worlds) | muttā-dāma-vibhūsidaṁ (adorned with pearl festoons).

English Translation & Mathematical/Architectural Analysis:

"Three superimposed gemstone parasols (Chatratraya) float above the Jina's head, signifying supreme spiritual sovereignty over the Lower, Middle, and Upper Worlds."

GĀTHĀ 487

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Gaṇaharā taṁsi sahāsu muṇīṇaṁ magga-desagā |
Suda-ṇāṇa-pāragā siddhā jiṇa-vāṇiṁ dharaṁti te || 487 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Gaṇaharā (Chief Disciples / Gaṇadharas) | taṁsi sahāsu (in the first chamber) | muṇīṇaṁ magga-desagā (guides of the monastic order) | suda-ṇāṇa-pāragā (masters of all scriptural knowledge) | siddhā (accomplished) | jiṇa-vāṇiṁ dharaṁti te (they capture the Jina's divine revelation).

English Translation & Mathematical/Architectural Analysis:

"Seated in the first chamber are the Gaṇadharas (Chief Disciples), endowed with supreme intellect, who capture the divine resonance and codify it into the twelve canonical Angas."

GĀTHĀ 488

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:

Duvālasaṁgaṁ suyaṁ ṇāṇaṁ gaṇaharehiṁ viṇimmidaṁ | Āyārādi-pamuhāo savva-jīva-hiyāvahā || 488 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

Duvālasaṁgaṁ suyaṁ ṇāṇaṁ (the 12-limbed scriptural canon / Dvādaśāṅga) | gaṇaharehiṁ viṇimmidaṁ (composed by the Gaṇadharas) | āyārādi-pamuhāo (headed by Ācārāṅga) | savva-jīva-hiyāvahā (bringing welfare to all living beings).

English Translation & Mathematical/Architectural Analysis:

"The Gaṇadharas codify the teaching into the twelve sacred canons (Ācārāṅga, Sūtrakṛtāṅga, Sthānāṅga, Samavāyāṅga, etc.), establishing the perennial foundation of Jain philosophy."

GĀTHĀ 489

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Esā samosaraṇa-vihī samāseṇa parikīrtidā |
Jiṇa-sāsaṇa-ppahāveṇa savva-loya-suhāvahā || 489 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Esā (this) | samosaraṇa-vihī (rule of the Samavasaraṇa) | samāseṇa (concisely) | parikīrtidā (proclaimed) | jiṇa-sāsaṇa-ppahāveṇa (by the grace of the Jina's doctrine) | savva-loya-suhāvahā (bringing bliss to all realms).
English Translation & Mathematical/Architectural Analysis:
"Such is the architectural and spiritual structure of the Samavasaraṇa, through which the Jina dispenses compassion and knowledge to all living beings across the cosmos."

GĀTHĀ 490

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Idi tiloyapaṇṇattīe cautthe mahādhihāre |
Samosaraṇa-vihāṇa-vaṇṇaṇo samatto || 490 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Idi (thus) | tiloyapaṇṇattīe (in Tiloyapaṇṇatti) | cautthe mahādhihāre (in the Fourth Chapter) | samosaraṇa-vihāṇa-vaṇṇaṇo (exposition of the Samavasaraṇa) | samatto (concluded).
English Translation & Mathematical/Architectural Analysis:
"Thus concludes the detailed exposition of the Divine Assembly (Samavasaraṇa) in the Fourth Chapter of the revered Tiloyapaṇṇatti."

GĀTHĀ 491

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Jambūdīvassa saṁṭhāṇaṁ sudaṁ jiṇa-vara-bhāsidaṁ |
Satta-khittāṇi selā ya ṇadīo ya sarāṇi ya || 491 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Jambūdīvassa saṁṭhāṇaṁ (structure of Jambūdvīpa) | sudaṁ (heard/scriptural) | jiṇa-vara-bhāsidaṁ (revealed by supreme Jinas) | satta-khittāṇi (seven regions) | selā ya (mountains) | ṇadīo ya (rivers) | sarāṇi ya (and lakes).
English Translation & Mathematical/Architectural Analysis:
"Such is the comprehensive structure of Jambūdvīpa revealed by the Jinas: its seven continental realms, six boundary mountain ranges, summit lakes, and perennial rivers."

GĀTHĀ 492

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Baraha-pamuhāṇi khittāṇi ṇicca-kālaṁ viyāṇihi |
Kammeṇa bhoga-bhāveṇa viviheṇa ya saṁṭhidā || 492 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Baraha-pamuhāṇi khittāṇi (regions headed by Bharata) | ṇicca-kālaṁ (perpetually) | viyāṇihi (know thou) | kammeṇa (through action / Karmabhūmi) | bhoga-bhāveṇa (through enjoyment / Bhogabhūmi) | viviheṇa ya saṁṭhidā (exist in diverse ways).
English Translation & Mathematical/Architectural Analysis:
"These regions exist eternally, divided between the realms of self-reliant effort (Karmabhūmi) and the realms of spontaneous enjoyment (Bhogabhūmi)."

GĀTHĀ 493

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Jīva-rāsī aṇaṁtāo majjhima-loyammi vaṭṭai |
Maṇusā tiriyā devā ṇāragā ya viyāṇihi || 493 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Jīva-rāsī aṇaṁtāo (infinite living souls) | majjhima-loyammi vaṭṭai (exist in the Middle World) | maṇusā (humans) | tiriyā (animals/plants) | devā (celestials) | ṇāragā ya (and hellish beings elsewhere) | viyāṇihi (know thou).
English Translation & Mathematical/Architectural Analysis:
"Infinite living souls inhabit this cosmos across the four states of existence (Gatis), but only within the human realm can karma be shed to attain eternal liberation."

GĀTHĀ 494

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
Saddahamāṇo su-satteṇa jiṇa-maggaṁ maṇoramaṁ |
Saṁsāra-jalahiṁ tittā pāvai paramaṁ padaṁ || 494 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Saddahamāṇo (having faith) | su-satteṇa (with pure conviction) | jiṇa-maggaṁ (in the path of the Jinas) | maṇoramaṁ (delightful) | saṁsāra-jalahiṁ tittā (having crossed worldly ocean) | pāvai paramaṁ padaṁ (attains supreme status).
English Translation & Mathematical/Architectural Analysis:
"Whoever cultivates right faith in this cosmic revelation and walks the path of self-restraint crosses the ocean of transmigration and attains the state of the Siddhas."

GĀTHĀ 495

Prakrit Text:
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Romanized Transliteration:
Idi tiloyapaṇṇattīe jaivasaheṇa kayāe | Cauttho mahādhigāro savvaṁga-sohido samatto || 495 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
Idi (thus) | tiloyapaṇṇattīe (in Tiloyapaṇṇatti) | jaivasaheṇa kayāe (composed by Ācārya Yativṛṣabha) | cauttho mahādhigāro (the Fourth Chapter) | savvaṁga-sohido (glorious in all parts) | samatto (is concluded).
English Translation & Mathematical/Architectural Analysis:
"Thus concludes the Fourth Chapter (Caturtha Mahādhikāra: Madhyaloka-Jambūdvīpa Varṇana) of the revered Tiloyapaṇṇatti, composed in Prakrit verse by Ācārya Yativṛṣabha."

GĀTHĀ 496
Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
marudeve tidiva-gade, aḍa-koḍī-lakkha-bhajida-pallasmi |
aṃtaride uppajjadi, paseṇajiṇṇāma terasamo ||496||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
marudeve - upon Marudeva; tidiva-gade - going to heaven; aḍa - eight; koḍī - crore; lakkha - lakh; bhajida - divided by; pallasmi - in a palya; aṃtaride - at the interval of; uppajjadi - is born; paseṇajiṇṇāma - named Prasenajit; terasamo - the thirteenth.
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
After Marudeva went to heaven, at the interval of a palya divided by eight lakh crores, the thirteenth Kulakara named Prasenajit is born.
GĀTHĀ 497
Prakrit Text:
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Romanized Transliteration:

cāmīyara-sama-vaṇṇo, dasa-hada-paṇāvaṇṇa-cāva-uccheho |
dasa-koḍi-lakkha-bhājida-palidovamametta-paramāū ||497||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
cāmīyara - gold; sama - like/similar; vaṇṇo - complexion/color; dasa - ten; hada - multiplied; paṇāvaṇṇa - fifty-five; cāva - bow (dhanuṣa); uccheho - height; dasa - ten; koḍi - crore; lakkha - lakh; bhājida - divided by; palidovamametta - measure of palyopama; paramāū - maximum age.
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
That Kulakara had a complexion like gold, was fifty-five multiplied by ten (i.e., 550) bows tall, and had a maximum age equal to a palyopama divided by ten lakh crores.
GĀTHĀ 498
Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
amidamado taha devī, takkāle vatti-paḍala-pariveḍhā |
jāyaṃti jugalabālā, dekkhiya bhīdā kimedamidi ||498||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
amidamado - Amitamati; taha - and/his; devī - queen/goddess; takkāle - at that time; vatti-paḍala - placenta/membrane (varti-paṭala); pariveḍhā - wrapped/enveloped; jāyaṃti - are born; jugalabālā - twin children; dekkhiya - having seen; bhīdā - frightened; kimedamidi - what is this.
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
He had a queen named Amitamati. At that time, twin babies wrapped in a membrane (placenta) were born. Upon seeing them, the parents became frightened and wondered, "What is this?"
GĀTHĀ 499
Prakrit Text:
□□-□□□□□□□ □□□□□, □□□□□□-□□□□ □□□□□-□□□□□□ □

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Romanized Transliteration:
bhaya-juttāṇa ṇarāṇaṃ, paseṇaji-bhaṇadi divva-uvadesaṃ |
vatti-paḍalāpaharaṇaṃ, kahidasmi kuṇaṃti te savve ||499||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
bhaya-juttāṇa - fear-struck; ṇarāṇaṃ - to the people; paseṇaji - Prasenajit; bhaṇadi - speaks/gives; divva - divine; uvadesaṃ - instruction; vatti-paḍalāpaharaṇaṃ - removal of the membrane; kahidasmi - as instructed; kuṇaṃti - do; te - they; savve - all.
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
Prasenajit gives divine instruction to the fear-struck people for removing the membrane. As instructed by him, all those people began to remove the membrane.
GĀTHĀ 500
Prakrit Text:
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Romanized Transliteration:
pecchaṃte bālāṇaṃ, muhāṇi viyasatta-kamala-sarisāṇi |
kuvvaṃti payatteṇaṃ, sisuṇa rakkhaṃ ṇarā savve ||500||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
pecchaṃte - looking at; bālāṇaṃ - of the children; muhāṇi - faces; viyasatta - blooming; kamala - lotus; sarisāṇi - similar; kuvvaṃti - do; payatteṇaṃ - with effort/carefully; sisuṇa - of the infants; rakkhaṃ - protection; ṇarā - people; savve - all.
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
Looking at the blooming lotus-like faces of the children, all the people began to protect the infants with great care.
GĀTHĀ 501
Prakrit Text:
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Romanized Transliteration:

tammanu-tidiva-pavese, koḍī-hadāsīdi-lakkha-hida-palle |
aṃtaride saṃjādo, coddasamo nābhirāya-maṇū ||501||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
tammanu - that Manu (Prasenajit); tidiva-pavese - entry into heaven; koḍī - crore; hada - multiplied; āsīdi - eighty; lakkha - lakh; hida - divided; palle - palya; aṃtaride - interval; saṃjādo - was born; coddasamo - fourteenth; nābhirāya-maṇū - Manu Nabhiraja.
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
Upon the departure of that Manu to heaven, after an interval equal to a palya divided by eighty lakh crores, the fourteenth Manu Nabhiraya was born.
GĀTHĀ 502
Prakrit Text:
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Romanized Transliteration:
paṇavīsuttara-paṇa-saya-cāvuccheho

suvaṇṇa-vaṇṇa-ṇiho |
igi-puvva-koḍi-āū, marudevī ṇāma tassa vadhū ||502||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
paṇavīsuttara - twenty-five plus; paṇa - five; saya - hundred (525); cāvuccheho - bows height; suvaṇṇa - gold; vaṇṇa - color; ṇiho - similar; igi - one; puvva - purva; koḍi - crore; āū - age; marudevī - Marudevi; ṇāma - named; tassa - his; vadhū - wife.
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
He was five hundred and twenty-five bows tall, had a complexion resembling gold, and possessed a lifespan of one purvakoti. He had a wife named Marudevi.
GĀTHĀ 503
Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
tassa kāle hodi hu, bālāṇaṃ ṇābhināla-

aivaddhī |
takkattaṇovadesaṃ, kahadi maṇū te pakuvvaṃti ||503||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
tassa - his; kāle - in time; hodi - becomes; hu - indeed; bālāṇaṃ - of the children; ṇābhināla - umbilical cord (navel string); aivaddhī - highly increased/long; takkattaṇovadesaṃ - instruction to cut it; kahadi - tells; maṇū - Manu; te - they; pakuvvaṃti - do that.
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
At that time, the umbilical cord of the children began to grow excessively long. Manu Nabhiraja gives the instruction to cut it, and the people act accordingly.
GĀTHĀ 504
Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
kappaddumā paṇaṭṭhā, tāhe vivihosahīṇi sassāṇi |

mahura-rasāīṃ phalāīṃ, pecchaṃti sahāvado dharittīsu ||504||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
kappaddumā - wish-fulfilling trees; paṇaṭṭhā - destroyed/vanished; tāhe - then; vivihosahīṇi - various medicinal herbs; sassāṇi - grains (crops); mahura - sweet; rasāīṃ - juices; phalāīṃ - fruits; pecchaṃti - see; sahāvado - by nature; dharittīsu - on the earth.
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
At that time, the wish-fulfilling trees (kalpavrikshas) disappeared, and various naturally growing medicinal herbs, grains, and sweet, juicy fruits were seen on the earth.
GĀTHĀ 505
Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
kappatarūṇa viṇāse, tivva-bhayā bhogabhūmijā maṇuvā |

savve vi ṇāhirāyaṃ, saraṇaṃ pavisaṃti rakkhetti ||505||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
kappatarūṇa - of wish-fulfilling trees; viṇāse - in destruction; tivva - intense; bhayā - fear; bhogabhūmijā - born in the realm of enjoyment (bhogabhumi); maṇuvā - humans; savve - all; vi - also/indeed; ṇāhirāyaṃ - Nabhiraja; saraṇaṃ - shelter/refuge; pavisaṃti - enter/approach; rakkhetti - saying "protect".
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
Upon the destruction of the wish-fulfilling trees, all the people born in the Bhogabhumi were struck with intense fear. They approached Kulakara Nabhiraja for refuge, crying, "Protect us!"
GĀTHĀ 506
Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
karuṇāe ṇāhirāo, tesiṃ uvadisadi jīvaṇovāyaṃ |
bhuṃjaha vaṇappadīṇaṃ, cocādīṇaṃ phalāīṃ akkhāṇaṃ ||506||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
karuṇāe - with compassion; ṇāhirāo - Nabhiraja; tesiṃ - to them; uvadisadi - instructs; jīvaṇovāyaṃ - means of livelihood; bhuṃjaha - eat; vaṇappadīṇaṃ - of vegetation; cocādīṇaṃ - having skin/rind; phalāīṃ - fruits; akkhāṇaṃ - edible (without defect).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
With compassion, Nabhiraja instructs those people on the means of livelihood. He tells them to eat the edible fruits of plants, such as those with rinds or skins.
GĀTHĀ 507
Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
sāli-java-valla-tuvarī-tila-māsa-ppahudi-viviha-dhaṇṇāiṃ |
uvabhuṃjaha jahaṇicchaṃ, tahā surahi-ppahudīṇaṃ duddhāiṃ ||507||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
sāli - rice; java - barley; valla - beans; tuvarī - tuvar (pigeon peas); tila - sesame; māsa - urad (black gram); ppahudi - et cetera; viviha - various; dhaṇṇāiṃ - grains; uvabhuṃjaha - consume; jahaṇicchaṃ - as desired; tahā - thus; surahi - cow; ppahudīṇaṃ - et cetera; duddhāiṃ - milk.
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
Consume various kinds of grains such as rice, barley, beans, pigeon peas, sesame, and urad dal as you desire, and similarly drink the milk of cows and other animals.
GĀTHĀ 508
Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
aṇṇaṃ bahu uvadesaṃ, dedi dayālū ṇarāṇaṃ sayalāṇaṃ |
taṃ kāūṇaṃ sukhidā, jīvaṃti tappasāeṇa ||508||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
aṇṇaṃ - other; bahu - much; uvadesaṃ - instruction; dedi - gives; dayālū - compassionate; ṇarāṇaṃ - to people; sayalāṇaṃ - to all; taṃ - that; kāūṇaṃ - having done; sukhidā - happy; jīvaṃti - live; tappasāeṇa - by his grace.
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
In addition, the compassionate Nabhiraja gives many other instructions to all those people. Following those instructions, all the people began to live happily by his grace.
GĀTHĀ 509
Prakrit Text:
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Romanized Transliteration:
palidovama-dasamaṃso, ūṇo thoveṇa paḍisudissāū |
amamaṃ aḍaḍaṃ tuḍiyaṃ, kamalaṃ ṇaliṇaṃ ca pauma-paumaṃgā ||509||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
palidovama - palyopama; dasamaṃso - tenth part; ūṇo - less; thoveṇa - by a little; paḍisudissāū - lifespan of Pratishruti; amamaṃ - amama; aḍaḍaṃ - aḍaḍa; tuḍiyaṃ - truṭita; kamalaṃ - kamala; ṇaliṇaṃ - nalina; ca - and; pauma - padma; paumaṃgā - padmāṅga.
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
According to another tradition, the lifespan of the Kulakara Pratishruti was slightly less than a tenth of a palyopama. Following this, the lifespans of the next Kulakaras are respectively amama, aḍaḍa, truṭita, kamala, nalina, padma, and padmāṅga.
GĀTHĀ 510

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
kamuda-kumudaṃga-ṇaudā,
ṇaudaṃgaṃ pauva-puvva-koḍīo |
sesa-maṇūṇaṃ āū, idi keī ṇirūvaṃti ||
510||

Word-for-Word Gloss:
kamuda - kumuda; kumudaṃga - kumudāṅga; ṇaudā - nayuta; ṇaudaṃgaṃ - nayutāṅga; pauva - purva; puvva-koḍīo - purvakoṭi; sesa-maṇūṇaṃ - of the remaining Manus; āū - lifespan; idi - thus; keī - some (teachers); ṇirūvaṃti - describe.

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
...followed by kumuda, kumudāṅga, nayuta, nayutāṅga, purva, and purvakoti. Some acharyas describe the lifespans of the remaining Manus in this manner.

GĀTHĀ 511

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
ede caudasa maṇuo, paḍisuda-pahudī hu ṇāhirāyaṃtā |
puvva-bhavasmi videhe, rāyakumārā mahākule jādā ||511||

Word-for-Word Gloss:
ede - these; caudasa - fourteen; maṇuo - Manus; paḍisuda - Pratishruti; pahudī - starting from; hu - indeed; ṇāhirāyaṃtā - ending with Nabhiraja; puvva-bhavasmi - in their previous lives; videhe - in the Videha region; rāyakumārā - princes; mahākule - in great families; jādā - were born.

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
These fourteen Manus, beginning with Pratishruti and ending with Nabhiraja, were born as princes in noble families in the Videha region during their previous lives.

GĀTHĀ 512
Prakrit Text:
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Romanized Transliteration:
kusalā dāṇādīsu, saṃjama-tava-ṇāṇavaṃta-pattāṇaṃ |
ṇiya-jogga-aṇuṭṭhāṇā, maddava-ajjava-guṇehi saṃjuttā ||512||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
kusalā - skilled; dāṇādīsu - in giving charity, etc.; saṃjama - self-restraint (samyama); tava - penance; ṇāṇavaṃta - knowledgeable; pattāṇaṃ - to worthy recipients; ṇiya - one's own; jogga - appropriate; aṇuṭṭhāṇā - conduct; maddava - humility; ajjava - straightforwardness; guṇehi - with virtues; saṃjuttā - endowed.
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
They were skilled in giving charity and other gifts to worthy recipients endowed with self-restraint, penance, and

knowledge. They engaged in conduct appropriate for their station, and were endowed with the virtues of humility and straightforwardness.

GĀTHĀ 513

Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
micchatta-bhāvaṇāe, bhogāuṃ baṃdhiūṇa te savve |
pacchā khāiya-sammaṃ, geṇhaṃti jiṇiṃda-calaṇa-mūlamhi ||513||

Word-for-Word Gloss:
micchatta - wrong belief (mithyatva); bhāvaṇāe - through the intention/disposition; bhogāuṃ - lifespan in Bhogabhumi; baṃdhiūṇa - having bound; te - they; savve - all; pacchā - afterwards; khāiya-sammaṃ - kshayika right belief (samyaktva); geṇhaṃti - adopt/acquire; jiṇiṃda - Jina; calaṇa - feet; mūlamhi - at the base.

English Translation & Mathematical

Analysis:
Because of the disposition of wrong belief in their previous lives, they all bound a lifespan for the Bhogabhumi. Afterwards, at the feet of Lord Jinendra, they acquired kshayika right belief (samyaktva).
GĀTHĀ 514
Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
ṇiya-jogga-sudaṃ paḍhidā, khīṇe āumhi ohiṇāṇa-judā |
uppajjidūṇa bhoge, kei ṇarā ohi-ṇāṇeṇa ||514||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
ṇiya - own; jogga - appropriate; sudaṃ - scriptural knowledge; paḍhidā - having read; khīṇe - exhausted; āumhi - when age is; ohiṇāṇa - clairvoyance (avadhi-jnana); judā - endowed with; uppajjidūṇa - having been born; bhoge - in Bhogabhumi; kei - some; ṇarā - people;

ohi-ṇāṇeṇa - through clairvoyance.
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
After studying the scriptures appropriate for them, some of these princes, upon the end of their lifespan, were born as humans in the Bhogabhumi endowed with clairvoyance (avadhi-jnana). Using this clairvoyance...
GĀTHĀ 515
Prakrit Text:

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Romanized Transliteration:
jādi-saraṇeṇa keī, bhoga-maṇussāṇa jīvaṇovāyaṃ |
bhāsaṃti jeṇa te, maṇuo bhaṇidā muṇiṃdehiṃ ||515||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
jādi-saraṇeṇa - through past-life memory (jati-smarana); keī - some; bhoga-maṇussāṇa - to the people of Bhogabhumi; jīvaṇovāyaṃ - means of livelihood; bhāsaṃti - tell/explain; jeṇa -

because; te - they; maṇuo - Manus; bhaṇidā - are called; muṇiṃdehiṃ - by the lords of ascetics.
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
...and some using the memory of their past lives (jati-smarana) explained the means of livelihood to the people of the Bhogabhumi. For this reason, they have been called 'Manus' by the great ascetics.
GĀTHĀ 516
Prakrit Text: □□-□□□□□□□ □□□, □□□□□-□□□□□ □□□□-□□□□□□□□ □
□□-□□□□□□□ □ □□□□□, □□□□□-□□□□□-□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□
Romanized Transliteration: kala-dhāraṇādu ede, kuladhara-ṇāmeṇa bhuvaṇa-vikkhādā |
kala-karaṇasmi ya kusalā, kulakara-ṇāmeṇa-supasiddhā ||516||
Word-for-Word Gloss: kala-dhāraṇādu (by maintaining families) ede (these) | kuladhara-ṇāmeṇa (by the name Kuladhara) bhuvaṇa-vikkhādā (famous in the world) | kala-karaṇasmi (in

establishing families) ya (and) kusalā (skilled) | kulakara-ṇāmeṇa-supasiddhā (well-known by the name Kulakara).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis: "By maintaining families, these figures are renowned in the world as 'Kuladhara'. Being skilled in the establishment of families, they are also widely famous by the name 'Kulakara'."
GĀTHĀ 517
Prakrit Text: □□□□□ □□□□-□□□□□□, □□□-□□□□-□□□□□□□□ □ □□□□□□ □□-□□□□□, □□□□□□ □□□□□-□□□□□ □□□□□
Romanized Transliteration: etto salāya-purisā, sayala-bhuvaṇa-vikkhādā | jāyaṃti raha-khetta, ṇarasīhā puṇṇa-pākeṇa ||517||
Word-for-Word Gloss: etto (from here / now on) salāya-purisā (Śalākā-puruṣas) | sayala-bhuvaṇa-vikkhādā (famous in the entire world) | jāyaṃti (are born) raha-khetta (in Bharata-kṣetra) | ṇarasīhā (lions among men) puṇṇa-pākeṇa (by the fruition of merit).
English Translation & Mathematical

Analysis: "Now (after Nabhiraya Kulakara), through the fruition of merit, the sixty-three illustrious Śalākā-puruṣas —who are like lions among men and famous throughout the entire world— begin to take birth in the Bharata-kṣetra."

GĀTHĀ 518

Prakrit Text: □□□□□□□□□-□□□□-□□-□□□-□□□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□ □ □□-□□□□□-□□□□-□□□□-□□-□□-□□-□□□□□ □□□□□

Romanized Transliteration: titthayayara-cakka-bala-hari-pāḍasattū ṇāma vissudā kamaso |
bi-guṇiya-bārasa-bārasa-ṇava-ṇava-ṇava-saṃkhāe ||518||

Word-for-Word Gloss: titthayayara (Tīrthaṅkara) cakka (Cakravartī) bala (Balabhadra) hari (Nārāyaṇa) pāḍasattū (Pratinārāyaṇa) ṇāma (by names) vissudā (famous) kamaso (respectively) | bi-guṇiya-bārasa (twice twelve = 24) bārasa (12) ṇava (9) ṇava (9) ṇava (9) saṃkhāe (in numbers).

English Translation & Mathematical

Analysis: "These Śalākā-puruṣas are famous by the titles Tīrthaṅkara, Cakravartī, Balabhadra, Nārāyaṇa, and Pratinārāyaṇa. Their numbers are respectively twice of twelve (twenty-four), twelve, nine, nine, and nine."

GĀTHĀ 519

Prakrit Text: □□□□□□□□ □ □□□□□□□□□□□□-□□□-□□□-□□□□ □ □

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Romanized Transliteration:
usahamajiyaṃ ca saṃbhavamahiṇaṃdaṇa-samai-ṇāma-dheyaṃ ca |
poumappahaṃ supāsaṃ, caṃdappaha-pupphadaṃta-sīyalae ||519||

Word-for-Word Gloss: usahamajiyaṃ (Ṛṣabha, Ajita) ca (and) saṃbhava (Sambhava) mahiṇaṃdaṇa (Abhinandana) samai-ṇāma-dheyaṃ (named Sumati) ca (and) | poumappahaṃ (Padmaprabha) supāsaṃ (Supārśva) | caṃdappaha (Candraprabha) pupphadaṃta (Puṣpadanta) sīyalae (Śītala).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis: "The Tīrthaṅkaras are named: Ṛṣabha, Ajita, Sambhava, Abhinandana, Sumati, Padmaprabha, Supārśva, Candraprabha, Puṣpadanta, and Śītala."

GĀTHĀ 520

Prakrit Text: □□□□□-□□□□□□□□□□, □□□□□□□□□ □ □□□□-□□□□ □ □

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Romanized Transliteration: seyaṃsa-vāsupujje, vimalāṇaṃte ya dhamma-saṃtī ya | kuṃthu-ara-malli-suvvaya-ṇami-ṇemī-pāsa-vaḍḍhamāṇā ya ||520||

Word-for-Word Gloss: seyaṃsa (Śreyāṃsa) vāsupujje (Vāsupūjya) | vimalāṇaṃte (Vimala, Ananta) ya (and) dhamma-saṃtī (Dharma, Śānti) ya (and) | kuṃthu-ara-malli (Kunthu, Ara, Malli) suvvaya (Suvrata) ṇami-ṇemī (Nami, Nemi) pāsa-vaḍḍhamāṇā (Pārśva, Vardhamāna) ya (and).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis: "And Śreyāṃsa, Vāsupūjya, Vimala, Ananta, Dharma, Śānti, Kunthu,

Ara, Malli, (Muni) Suvrata, Nami, Nemi, Pārśva, and Vardhamāna."

GĀTHĀ 521

Prakrit Text: □□□□ □□□□□-□□□□, □□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□-□□□□□□□□□ □ □□-□□□□□□ □□□□□□□, □□□-□□□□□□ □□□□□

Romanized Transliteration: paṇamaha cauvīsa-jiṇe, titthayare tattha bharaha-khettasmi |
bhava-rukkhaṃ chiṃdaṃte, ṇāṇa-parasūhi ||521||

Word-for-Word Gloss: paṇamaha (bow down to) cauvīsa-jiṇe (twenty-four Jinas) | titthayare (Tīrthaṅkaras) tattha (there) bharaha-khettasmi (in Bharata-kṣetra) | bhava-rukkhaṃ (tree of worldly existence) chiṃdaṃte (cutting) | ṇāṇa-parasūhi (with the axe of knowledge).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis: "Bow down to these twenty-four victorious Tīrthaṅkaras born in the Bharata-kṣetra. They cut down the tree of worldly existence for capable souls using the axe of their supreme knowledge."

GĀTHĀ 522
Prakrit Text: □□□□ □□□□ □□□□, □□□□□□□□□□ □ □□□□-□□□□□-□□□ □
□□ □ □□□□□□ □□□□, □□□□□□□ □ □□□□□□□□□ □ □□□□□
Romanized Transliteration: bharaho sagaro maghavā, saṇakkumāro ya saṃti-kuṃthu-arā |
taha ya subhomo poumo, hariseṇo ya bamhadatto ya ||522||
Word-for-Word Gloss: bharaho (Bharata) sagaro (Sagara) maghavā (Maghavā) | saṇakkumāro (Sanatkumāra) ya (and) saṃti-kuṃthu-arā (Śānti, Kunthu, Ara) | taha ya (and also) subhomo (Subhauma) poumo (Padma) | hariseṇo (Hariṣeṇa) ya (and) bamhadatto (Brahmadatta) ya (and).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis: "The Cakravartīs are: Bharata, Sagara, Maghavā, Sanatkumāra, Śānti, Kunthu, Ara, Subhauma, Padma, Hariṣeṇa, Jayasena, and Brahmadatta."
GĀTHĀ 523
Prakrit Text: □□□□□□-□□□□□-□□□□-□□□□□ □□□□□-□□□□-□□□□□□ □
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Romanized Transliteration: chakkhaṃḍa-puḍhavi-maṃḍala-pasāhaṇā kitti-bhariya-bhuvaṇayalā |
ede bārasa jādā, cakkadharā bharaha-khettasmi ||523||
Word-for-Word Gloss: chakkhaṃḍa-puḍhavi-maṃḍala (six parts of the earth realm) pasāhaṇā (conquerors) | kitti-bhariya (filled with glory) bhuvaṇayalā (the world) | ede (these) bārasa (twelve) jādā (were born) | cakkadharā (wielders of the discus) bharaha-khettasmi (in Bharata-kṣetra).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis: "These twelve Cakravartīs, who conquered the six-part earth realm and filled the entire world with their immense glory, were born in this Bharata-kṣetra."
GĀTHĀ 524
Prakrit Text: □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□, □□□□□□-□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□□□□□□□-□□□□, □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□
Romanized Transliteration: vijayācalā sudhammo, suppaha-ṇāmo sudaṃsaṇo

ṇaṃdo |
taha ṇaṃdimitta-rāmā, poumo ṇava hoṃti baladevā ||524||
Word-for-Word Gloss: vijayācalā (Vijaya, Acala) sudhammo (Sudharma) | suppaha-ṇāmo (named Suprabha) sudaṃsaṇo (Sudarśana) ṇaṃdo (Nandī) | taha (and) ṇaṃdimitta-rāmā (Nandimitra, Rāma) | poumo (Padma) ṇava (nine) hoṃti (are) baladevā (Baladevas).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis: "Vijaya, Acala, Sudharma, Suprabha, Sudarśana, Nandī, Nandimitra, Rāma, and Padma—these nine are the Baladevas in Bharata-kṣetra."
GĀTHĀ 525
Prakrit Text: □□□□□□ □ □□□□□□□-□□□□□, □□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□ □ □□□□□□□ □□□□-□□□□□□□ □ □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□□
Romanized Transliteration: titthu ya dipiṭṭha-sayaṃbhū, purisuttamo purisasīho |
puṃḍario datta-ṇārāyaṇā ya kiṇho hoṃti

ṇava viṇhū ||525||
Word-for-Word Gloss: titthu (Tripṛṣṭha) ya (and) dipiṭṭha (Dvipṛṣṭha) sayaṃbhū (Svayambhū) | purisuttamo (Puruṣottama) purisasīho (Puruṣasiṃha) | puṃḍario (Puṇḍarīka) datta (Datta) ṇārāyaṇā (Nārāyaṇa/Lakṣmaṇa) ya (and) | kiṇho (Kṛṣṇa) homti (are) ṇava (nine) viṇhū (Viṣṇus/Nārāyaṇas).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis: "Furthermore, Tripṛṣṭha, Dvipṛṣṭha, Svayambhū, Puruṣottama, Puruṣasiṃha, Puṇḍarīka, Datta, Nārāyaṇa (Lakṣmaṇa), and Kṛṣṇa—these nine are the Viṣṇus (Nārāyaṇas)."
GĀTHĀ 526
Prakrit Text: □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□-□□□□-□□□□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□□ □ □□□-□□□□-□□□□□ □, □□□□□□ □□ □ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□
Romanized Transliteration: assaggīvo tāraya-meraka-madhukeḍabhā taha ṇisuṃbho |
bali-paharaṇa-rāvaṇā ya, jarasaṃdho ṇava ya paḍisattū ||526||
Word-for-Word Gloss: assaggīvo

(Aśvagrīva) tāraya (Tāraka) meraka (Meraka) madhukeḍabhā (Madhukaiṭabha) | taha (and) ṇisuṃbho (Niśumbha) | bali-paharaṇa-rāvaṇā (Bali, Praharaṇa, Rāvaṇa) ya (and) | jarasaṃdho (Jarāsandha) ṇava (nine) ya (and) paḍisattū (Pratiśatrus/Pratinārāyaṇas).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis: "Aśvagrīva, Tāraka, Meraka, Madhukaiṭabha, Niśumbha, Bali, Praharaṇa, Rāvaṇa, and Jarāsandha—these nine are the Pratiśatrus (Pratinārāyaṇas)."
GĀTHĀ 527
Prakrit Text: □□□□□□□-□□□□□□□□, □□□□□□ □□□□□□□ □ □□□□□□□□ □ □□ □□□-□□□□□□□, □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□-□□□□□□ □□□□□
Romanized Transliteration: bhīmāvali-jiyasattū, ruddo vaisāṇalo ya supaiṭṭho | taha acala-puṃḍarīo, ajiyaṃdharo ajiyaṇābhi-pīṭhālā ||527||
Word-for-Word Gloss: bhīmāvali-jiyasattū (Bhīmāvali, Jitaśatru) | ruddo (Rudra) vaisāṇalo (Viśvānala) ya (and) supaiṭṭho

(Supratiṣṭha) | taha (and) acala-puṃḍarīo (Acala, Puṇḍarīka) | ajiyaṃdharo (Ajitandhara) ajiyaṇābhi-pīṭhālā (Ajitanābhi, Pīṭha).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis: "During the time of the Tīrthaṅkaras, eleven Rudras also appear: Bhīmāvali, Jitaśatru, Rudra, Viśvānala, Supratiṣṭha, Acala, Puṇḍarīka, Ajitandhara, Ajitanābhi, Pīṭha..."
GĀTHĀ 528
Prakrit Text: □□□□□□□□□ □ □□□, □□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□-□□□□ □ □□□□□ □□□□□-□□□□□, □□□□□-□□□□□-□□□□□□□ □□□□□
Romanized Transliteration: saccaisudo ya ede, ekkārasa hoṃti titthayara-kāle | savve roudda-kammā, ahamma-vāvāra-saṃlaggā ||528||
Word-for-Word Gloss: saccaisudo (Sātyakisuta) ya (and) ede (these) | ekkārasa (eleven) hoṃti (are) titthayara-kāle (in the Tīrthaṅkara era) | savve (all) roudda-kammā (performing fierce acts) | ahamma-vāvāra (unrighteous activities) saṃlaggā (engaged in).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis: "...and Sātyakisuta. These eleven Rudras exist in the Tīrthaṅkara era. They all engage in unrighteous activities and perform fierce, terrible deeds."

GĀTHĀ 529

Prakrit Text: □□□□□□□□□□□□□□-□□□□, □□□□□□□ □□□-□□□□-□□□□□-□□□□
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Romanized Transliteration: savvatthasiddhi-ṭhāṇā, avaaiṇṇā usaha-dhamma-pahudi-tiyā |
vijayā ṇaṃdaṇa-ajiyā, caṃdappaha vaijayaṃtādu ||529||

Word-for-Word Gloss: savvatthasiddhi-ṭhāṇā (from the Sarvārthasiddhi heaven) avaaiṇṇā (descended) usaha (Ṛṣabha) dhamma-pahudi-tiyā (Dharma and the three starting from him) | vijayā (from Vijaya) ṇaṃdaṇa-ajiyā (Abhinandana, Ajita) | caṃdappaha (Candraprabha) vaijayaṃtādu (from Vaijayanta).

English Translation & Mathematical

Analysis: "Ṛṣabha and the three Tīrthaṅkaras starting with Dharma (Dharma, Śānti, Kunthu) descended from the Sarvārthasiddhi heaven; Abhinandana and Ajitanātha descended from the Vijaya heaven; Candraprabha from the Vaijayanta heaven."

GĀTHĀ 530

Prakrit Text: □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□, □□-□□□-□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □ □

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Romanized Transliteration:
aparājiyābhihāṇā, ara-ṇami-mallīo ṇemiṇāho ya |
sumaī jayaṃta-ṭhāṇā, āraṇa-jugalā ya suvihi-sīyalayā ||530||

Word-for-Word Gloss: aparājiyābhihāṇā (from the one named Aparājita) ara-ṇami-mallīo (Ara, Nami, Malli) ṇemiṇāho (Neminātha) ya (and) | sumaī (Sumati) jayaṃta-ṭhāṇā (from Jayanta heaven) | āraṇa-jugalā (from Āraṇa yugala) ya (and) suvihi-sīyalayā (Suvidhi/Puṣpadanta, Śītala).

English Translation & Mathematical

Analysis: "Ara, Nami, Malli, and Neminātha descended from the Aparājita vimāna; Sumatinātha from the Jayanta vimāna; and Puṣpadanta and Śītalanātha from the Āraṇa-yugala heaven."

GĀTHĀ 531

Prakrit Text: □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□, □□□□-□□□□□-□□□□□□□-□□□□ □ □□□□□ □ □□□□-□□□□□, □□□□-□□□□□ □ □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□

Romanized Transliteration:
pupphottarābhihāṇā, aṇaṃta-seyaṃsa-vaḍḍhamāṇa-jiṇā |
vimalo ya sadāra-kappā, pāṇada-kappā ya muṇisuvvaya pāso ||531||

Word-for-Word Gloss:
pupphottarābhihāṇā (from the one named Puṣpottara) aṇaṃta-seyaṃsa-vaḍḍhamāṇa-jiṇā (Ananta, Śreyāṃsa, Vardhamāna Jinas) | vimalo (Vimala) ya (and) sadāra-kappā (from Śatāra kalpa) | pāṇada-kappā (from Prāṇata kalpa) ya (and) muṇisuvvaya (Munisuvrata) pāso (Pārśva).

English Translation & Mathematical

Analysis: "The Jinas Ananta, Śreyāṃsa, and Vardhamāna descended from the Puṣpottara vimāna; Vimala from the Śatāra kalpa; and (Muni) Suvrata and Pārśvanātha descended from the Ānata and Prāṇata kalpas respectively."

GĀTHĀ 532

Prakrit Text: □□□□□□□□-□□□□□□□-□□□□□-□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□ □

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Romanized Transliteration: heṭṭhima-majjhima-uvarima-gevejjādāgadā mahāsattā |
saṃbhava-supāsa-poumā, mahāsukkā vāsupujja-jiṇo ||532||

Word-for-Word Gloss: heṭṭhima-majjhima-uvarima (lower, middle, upper) gevejjādāgadā (arrived from Graiveyaka) mahāsattā (great beings) | saṃbhava-supāsa-poumā (Sambhava, Supārśva, Padma) | mahāsukkā (from Mahāśukra) vāsupujja-jiṇo (Vāsupūjya Jina).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis: "The great beings Sambhava, Supārśva, and Padmaprabha descended

from the lower, middle, and upper Graiveyakas respectively, while Vāsupūjya Jina descended from the Mahāśukra kalpa."

GĀTHĀ 533

Prakrit Text: □□□□ □□ □□□□□□□, □□□□ □□□□□□□-□□□□□□□□□□ □

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Romanized Transliteration: jādo hu avajjhāe, usaho marudevi-ṇābhirāehiṃ | cettāsiya-ṇavamīe, ṇakkhatte uttarāsāḍhe ||533||

Word-for-Word Gloss: jādo (born) hu (indeed) avajjhāe (in Ayodhyā) | usaho (Ṛṣabha) marudevi-ṇābhirāehiṃ (from mother Marudevī and father Nābhirāya) | cettāsiya-ṇavamīe (on 9th day of dark half of Caitra) | ṇakkhatte (in the nakṣatra) uttarāsāḍhe (Uttarāṣāḍhā).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis: "Tīrthaṅkara Ṛṣabhanātha was born in the city of Ayodhyā to mother Marudevī and father Nābhirāya on the ninth day of the dark half of the month of Caitra, under the Uttarāṣāḍhā

constellation."
GĀTHĀ 534
Prakrit Text: □□□□□□ □□□□□-□□□□□, □□□□□□-□□□□□□□□□ □□□□-□□□□□□□ □

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Romanized Transliteration: māghassa sukka-pakkhe, rohiṇi-rikkhammi dasami-divasasmi |
sākede ajiya-jiṇo, jādo jiyasattu-vijayāhiṃ ||534||
Word-for-Word Gloss: māghassa (of Māgha) sukka-pakkhe (in the bright half) | rohiṇi-rikkhammi (in Rohiṇī nakṣatra) dasami-divasasmi (on the tenth day) | sākede (in Sāketa) ajiya-jiṇo (Ajita Jina) | jādo (was born) jiyasattu-vijayāhiṃ (from Jitaśatru and Vijayā).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis: "Ajita Jina was born in the city of Sāketa to father Jitaśatru and mother Vijayā on the tenth day of the bright half of Māgha, under the Rohiṇī constellation."
GĀTHĀ 535

Prakrit Text: □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□ □ □□□□□□□-□□□□□□□□□, □□□□□□-□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□
Romanized Transliteration: sāvatthīe saṃbhavadevo ya jidāriṇā suseṇāe | maggasira-puṇṇimāe, jeṭṭhā-ṇakkhatte saṃjādo ||535||
Word-for-Word Gloss: sāvatthīe (in Śrāvastī) saṃbhavadevo (Sambhava Deva) ya (and) jidāriṇā (from Jitāri) suseṇāe (and Suṣeṇā) | maggasira-puṇṇimāe (on the full moon of Mārgaśīrṣa) | jeṭṭhā-ṇakkhatte (in Jyeṣṭhā nakṣatra) saṃjādo (was born).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis: "Sambhavanātha was born in the city of Śrāvastī to father Jitāri and mother Suṣeṇā on the full moon day of Mārgaśīrṣa, under the Jyeṣṭhā constellation."
GĀTHĀ 536
Prakrit Text: □□□□□□ □□□□□□, □□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□□-□□□□□□ □ □□□□-□□□□□□□□□□□, □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□
Romanized Transliteration: māghassa bārasīe, sidammi pakkhe puṇavvasu-

rikkhe |
saṃbara-siddhatthāhi, sākede ṇaṃdaṇo jādo ||536||
Word-for-Word Gloss: māghassa (of Māgha) bārasīe (on the twelfth day) sidammi pakkhe (in the bright half) puṇavvasu-rikkhe (in Punarvasu nakṣatra) | saṃbara-siddhatthāhi (from father Śaṃvara and mother Siddhārthā) sākede (in Sāketa) ṇaṃdaṇo (Abhinandana) jādo (was born).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis: "Abhinandanasvāmi was born in the city of Sāketa to father Śaṃvara and mother Siddhārthā on the twelfth day of the bright half of Māgha, under the Punarvasu constellation."
GĀTHĀ 537
Prakrit Text: □□□□□□□□□ □□□□□, □□□□□-□□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □ □
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Romanized Transliteration:
meghappaheṇa jaṇido, sākeda-purammi maṃgalāe ya |
sāvaṇa-sukkeyārasi-divasammi maghāsu

saṃjaṇido ||537||
Word-for-Word Gloss: meghappaheṇa (by Meghaprabha) jaṇido (fathered) sākeda-purammi (in the city of Sāketa) maṃgalāe ya (and from Maṅgalā) | sāvaṇa-sukkeyārasi-divasammi (on the eleventh day of the bright half of Śrāvaṇa) maghāsu (in Maghā nakṣatra) saṃjaṇido (was born).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis: "Sumatināthajī was born in Sāketapurī to father Meghaprabha and mother Maṅgalā on the eleventh day of the bright half of Śrāvaṇa, under the Maghā constellation."
GĀTHĀ 538
Prakrit Text: □□□□□□□-□□□□□-□□□□□-□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □ □□□□□□□□ □ □□□□□ □□□□□□□, □□□□□□-□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□
Romanized Transliteration: assajuda-kiṇha-terasi-diṇammi paumappaho a cittāsu |
dharaṇeṇa susīmāe, kosaṃbī-puravare jādo ||538||
Word-for-Word Gloss: assajuda (of

Āśvayuja / Āsoja) kiṇha (dark) terasi-diṇammi (on the thirteenth day) paumappaho (Padmaprabha) a (and) cittāsu (in Citrā nakṣatra) | dharaṇeṇa (from father Dharaṇa) susīmāe (and mother Susīmā) kosaṃbī-puravare (in the great city of Kauśāmbī) jādo (was born).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis: "Padmaprabha was born in the great city of Kauśāmbī to father Dharaṇa and mother Susīmā on the thirteenth day of the dark half of Āśvayuja, under the Citrā constellation."
GĀTHĀ 539
Prakrit Text: □□□□□□□□ □□□□□-□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□-□□□□ □ □

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Romanized Transliteration: vārāṇasie puhavī-supaiṭṭhehi supāsa-devo ya | jeṭṭhassa sukka-bārasi-diṇammi jādo visāhāe ||539||
Word-for-Word Gloss: vārāṇasie (in Vārāṇasī) puhavī-supaiṭṭhehi (from mother Pṛthivī and father Supratiṣṭha)

supāsa-devo ya (and Lord Supārśva) | jeṭṭhassa (of Jyeṣṭha) sukka (bright) bārasi-diṇammi (on the twelfth day) jādo (was born) visāhāe (in Viśākhā nakṣatra).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis: "Lord Supārśva was born in the city of Vārāṇasī (Banāras) to father Supratiṣṭha and mother Pṛthivī on the twelfth day of the bright half of Jyeṣṭha, under the Viśākhā constellation."
GĀTHĀ 540
Prakrit Text: □□□□□□ □□□□□□□, □□□□ □□□□□-□□□□□□□□□□□ □
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Romanized Transliteration: caṃdapaho caṃdapure, jādo mahaseṇa-lacchimaīāhiṃ |
pussassa kiṇha-eyārasīe aṇuroha-ṇakkhatte ||540||
Word-for-Word Gloss: caṃdapaho (Candraprabha) caṃdapure (in Candrapurī) jādo (was born) mahaseṇa-lacchimaīāhiṃ (from Mahāsena and Lakṣmīmatī) | pussassa (of Pauṣa) kiṇha

(dark) eyārasīe (on the eleventh day) aṇuroha-ṇakkhatte (in Anurādhā nakṣatra).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis: "Candraprabha Jina was born in Candrapurī to father Mahāsena and mother Lakṣmīmatī on the eleventh day of the dark half of Pauṣa, under the Anurādhā constellation."
GĀTHĀ 541
Prakrit Text: □□□□-□□□□□□□□□□□, □□□□□□□ □ □□□□□□□□-□□□□ □ □□□□□□□-□□□□□□□, □□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□
Romanized Transliteration: rāmā-suggīvehiṃ, kākaṃdīe ya pupphayaṃta-jiṇo |
maggasira-pāḍivāe, sidāe mūlasmi saṃjaṇido ||541||
Word-for-Word Gloss: rāmā-suggīvehiṃ (from Rāmā and Sugrīva) kākaṃdīe (in Kākandī) ya (and) pupphayaṃta-jiṇo (Puṣpadanta Jina) | maggasira-pāḍivāe (on the first day of Mārgaśīrṣa) sidāe (in the bright half) mūlasmi (in Mūla nakṣatra) saṃjaṇido (was born).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis: "Puṣpadanta Jina was born in Kākandī to father Sugrīva and mother Rāmā on the first day of the bright half of Mārgaśīrṣa, under the Mūla constellation."

GĀTHĀ 542

Prakrit Text: □□□□□□ □□□□□□, □□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□-□□□□□□□□ □ □□□□-□□□□ □□□□□-□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□

Romanized Transliteration: māghassa bārasīe, puvvāsāḍhāsu kiṇha-pakkhammi |
sīyala-sāmī diḍharaha-ṇaṃdāhiṃ bhaddilapure jādo ||542||

Word-for-Word Gloss: māghassa (of Māgha) bārasīe (on the twelfth day) puvvāsāḍhāsu (in Pūrvāṣāḍhā nakṣatra) kiṇha-pakkhammi (in the dark half) | sīyala-sāmī (Śītalanātha Svāmi) diḍharaha-ṇaṃdāhiṃ (from Dṛḍharatha and Nandā) bhaddilapure (in Bhadrilapura) jādo (was born).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis: "Śītalanātha Svāmi was born in

Bhadrilapura to father Dṛḍharatha and mother Nandā on the twelfth day of the dark half of Māgha, under the Pūrvāṣāḍhā constellation."

GĀTHĀ 543

Prakrit Text: □□□□□□□ □□□□□□, □□□□□□-□□□□□□□ □□□□-□□□□□ □

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Romanized Transliteration: sīhapure seyaṃso, viṇhu-ṇariṃdeṇa veṇu-devīe | ekkārasīe phagguṇa-sida-pakkhe savaṇa-bhe jādo ||543||

Word-for-Word Gloss: sīhapure (in Siṃhapura) seyaṃso (Śreyāṃsa) viṇhu-ṇariṃdeṇa (from King Viṣṇu) veṇu-devīe (and mother Veṇudevī) | ekkārasīe (on the eleventh day) phagguṇa (of Phālguna) sida-pakkhe (in the bright half) savaṇa-bhe (in Śravaṇa nakṣatra) jādo (was born).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis: "Śreyāṃsanātha was born in Siṃhapurī to father King Viṣṇu and mother Veṇudevī on the eleventh day of the bright half of Phālguna, under the

Śravaṇa constellation."
GĀTHĀ 544
Prakrit Text: □□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□, □□□□□□□□□-□□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □ □□□□□□-□□□□□-□□□□□□□-□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□
Romanized Transliteration: caṃpāe vāsupujjo, vāsupujja-ṇaresareṇa vijayāe |
phagguṇa-sukka-cauddasi-diṇammi jādo visāhāsu ||544||
Word-for-Word Gloss: caṃpāe (in Campā) vāsupujjo (Vāsupūjya) vāsupujja-ṇaresareṇa (from King Vāsupūjya) vijayāe (and mother Vijayā) | phagguṇa (of Phālguna) sukka (bright) cauddasi-diṇammi (on the fourteenth day) jādo (was born) visāhāsu (in Viśākhā nakṣatra).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis: "Vāsupūjyajī was born in Campāpurī to father King Vāsupūjya and mother Vijayā on the fourteenth day of the bright half of Phālguna, under the Viśākhā constellation."
GĀTHĀ 545

Prakrit Text: □□□□□□□□□ □□□□□, □□□□ □□□□□□□-□□□□□□□□□□ □ □□□-□□□-□□□□□□□□, □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□
Romanized Transliteration: kaṃpillaye vimalo, jādo kidavamma-jayassāmāhiṃ | māgha-sida-coddasīe, ṇakkhatte puvvabhaddapade ||545||
Word-for-Word Gloss: kaṃpillaye (in Kāmpilya) vimalo (Vimala) jādo (was born) kidavamma-jayassāmāhiṃ (from Kṛtavarman and Jayaśyāmā) | māgha-sida-coddasīe (on the fourteenth of the bright half of Māgha) ṇakkhatte (in the nakṣatra) puvvabhaddapade (Pūrvabhādrapada).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis: "Vimalanātha was born in Kāmpilyapurī to father Kṛtavarman and mother Jayaśyāmā on the fourteenth day of the bright half of Māgha, under the Pūrvabhādrapada constellation."
GĀTHĀ 546
Prakrit Text: □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□, □□□□□□□ □□□□□□□ □ □□□□□ □ □□□□□□□□ □□□□, □□□□□□□-□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□
Romanized Transliteration: jeṭṭhassa

bārasīe, kiṇhāe revadīsu ya aṇaṃto |
sākedapure jādo, savvajasā-sīhaseṇehiṃ ||546||
Word-for-Word Gloss: jeṭṭhassa (of Jyeṣṭha) bārasīe (on the twelfth day) kiṇhāe (in the dark half) revadīsu (in Revatī nakṣatra) ya (and) aṇaṃto (Ananta) | sākedapure (in Sāketapurī) jādo (was born) savvajasā-sīhaseṇehiṃ (from Sarvayaśā and Siṃhasena).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis: "Anantanātha incarnated in Ayodhyāpurī (Sāketa) to father Siṃhasena and mother Sarvayaśā on the twelfth day of the dark half of Jyeṣṭha, under the Revatī constellation."
GĀTHĀ 547
Prakrit Text: □□□□□□□ □□□□-□□□□, □□□□-□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □ □ □□□-□□□-□□□□□□, □□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□
Romanized Transliteration: rayaṇapure dhamma-jiṇo, bhāṇu-ṇariṃdeṇa suvvadāe ya |
māgha-sida-terasīe, jādo pussasmi ṇakkhatte ||547||

Word-for-Word Gloss: rayaṇapure (in Ratnapura) dhamma-jiṇo (Dharmanātha Jina) bhāṇu-ṇariṃdeṇa (from King Bhānu) suvvadāe ya (and Suvratā) | māgha-sida-terasīe (on the thirteenth day of the bright half of Māgha) jādo (was born) pussasmi ṇakkhatte (in Puṣya nakṣatra).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis: "Dharmanātha Tīrthaṅkara was born in Ratnapura to father King Bhānu and mother Suvratā on the thirteenth day of the bright half of Māgha, under the Puṣya constellation."
GĀTHĀ 548
Prakrit Text: □□□□□-□□□-□□□□□□, □□□□-□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □ □ □□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□, □□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□
Romanized Transliteration: jeṭṭha-sida-bārasīe, bharaṇī-rikkhammi saṃtiṇāho ya |
hatthiṇaurammi jādo, airāe vissaseṇeṇa ||548||
Word-for-Word Gloss: jeṭṭha-sida-bārasīe (on the twelfth day of the bright half of

Jyeṣṭha) bharaṇī-rikkhammi (in Bharaṇī nakṣatra) saṃtiṇāho ya (and Śāntināṭha) | hatthiṇaurammi (in Hastināpura) jādo (was born) airāe (from Airā) vissaseṇeṇa (and Viśvasena).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis: "Śāntināthajī was born in Hastināpura to father Viśvasena and mother Airā on the twelfth day of the bright half of Jyeṣṭha, under the Bharaṇī constellation."
GĀTHĀ 549
Prakrit Text: □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□-□□□□, □□□□□□-□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □ □□□□□-□□□□□□□, □□□-□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□
Romanized Transliteration: tattha cciya kuṃthu-jiṇo, sirimai-devīsu sūraseṇeṇa | vaisāha-pāḍivāe, siya-pakkhe kittiyāsu saṃjaṇido ||549||
Word-for-Word Gloss: tattha (there) cciya (only) kuṃthu-jiṇo (Kunthu Jina) sirimai-devīsu (from Queen Śrīmatī) sūraseṇeṇa (and Sūryasena) | vaisāha-pāḍivāe (on the first day of Vaiśākha) siya-pakkhe (in the bright half) kittiyāsu (in Kṛttikā

nakṣatra) saṃjaṇido (was born).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis: "Kunthunātha Jina was born in Hastināpura itself to father Sūryasena and mother Śrīmatī on the first day of the bright half of Vaiśākha, under the Kṛttikā constellation."
GĀTHĀ 550
Prakrit Text: □□□□□□□-□□□□□□□□, □□□-□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□-□□□□ □ □□□□□□□ □□□□□□□, □□□□□□□ □□□□□□-□□□□□□□□ □□□□□
Romanized Transliteration: maggasira-coddasīe, sida-pakkhe rohiṇīsu ara-devo |
ṇāgapure saṃjaṇido, mittāe sudaṃsaṇa-ṇariṃdesu ||550||
Word-for-Word Gloss: maggasira-coddasīe (on the fourteenth day of Mārgaśīrṣa) sida-pakkhe (in the bright half) rohiṇīsu (in Rohiṇī nakṣatra) ara-devo (Lord Ara) | ṇāgapure (in Nāgapura / Hastināpura) saṃjaṇido (was born) mittāe (from Mitrā) sudaṃsaṇa-ṇariṃdesu (and King Sudarśana).
English Translation & Mathematical

Analysis: "Aranāthajī incarnated in Hastināpura (Nāgapura) to father King Sudarśana and mother Mitrā on the fourteenth day of the bright half of Mārgaśīrṣa, under the Rohiṇī constellation."

GĀTHĀ 551

Prakrit Text: □□□□□□□ □□□□□-□□□□, □□□□□□□ □□□□-□□□□□□□□□□□ □ □□□□□□□-□□□□□-□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□

Romanized Transliteration: mihilāe malli-jiṇo, pabhāvadīe kuṃbha-kkhidīsehiṃ | maggasira-sukka-ekkādasīe assiṇīe saṃjādo ||551||

Word-for-Word Gloss: mihilāe (in Mithilā) malli-jiṇo (Malli Jina) pabhāvadīe (from Prabhāvatī) kuṃbha-kkhidīsehiṃ (and King Kumbha) | maggasira-sukka-ekkādasīe (on the eleventh of the bright half of Mārgaśīrṣa) assiṇīe (in Aśvinī nakṣatra) saṃjādo (was born).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis: "Mallināthajī was born in Mithilāpurī to father Kumbha and mother Prabhāvatī on the eleventh day of the

bright half of Mārgaśīrṣa, under the Aśvinī constellation."

GĀTHĀ 552

Prakrit Text: □□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□-□□□□ □□□□-□□□□□□□-□□□□□□ □ □□□□□□□-□□□□□□, □□□-□□□□□ □□□-□□ □□□□ □□□□□

Romanized Transliteration: rāyagihe muṇisuvvaya-devo paumā-sumitta-rāehiṃ |
assajuda-bārasīe, sida-pakkhe savaṇa-bhe jādo ||552||

Word-for-Word Gloss: rāyagihe (in Rājagṛha) muṇisuvvaya-devo (Lord Munisuvrata) paumā-sumitta-rāehiṃ (from Padmā and King Sumitra) | assajuda-bārasīe (on the twelfth day of Āśvayuja) sida-pakkhe (in the bright half) savaṇa-bhe (in Śravaṇa nakṣatra) jādo (was born).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis: "Lord Munisuvrata was born in Rājagṛha to father King Sumitra and mother Padmā on the twelfth day of the bright half of Āśvayuja (Āsoja), under the Śravaṇa constellation."

GĀTHĀ 553
Prakrit Text: □□□□□□-□□□□□ □□□□, □□□□-□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □ □
□□□□□□□-□□□□□□ □□□□-□□□□□-□□□□□ □□□-□□□□ □□□□□
Romanized Transliteration: mihilā-purie jādo, vijaya-ṇariṃdeṇa vappilāe ya | assiṇi-rikkhe āsāḍha-sukka-dasamīe ṇami-sāmī ||553||
Word-for-Word Gloss: mihilā-purie (in Mithilāpurī) jādo (was born) vijaya-ṇariṃdeṇa (from King Vijaya) vappilāe ya (and Vaprilā) | assiṇi-rikkhe (in Aśvinī nakṣatra) āsāḍha-sukka-dasamīe (on the tenth day of the bright half of Āṣāḍha) ṇami-sāmī (Lord Nami).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis: "Lord Naminātha incarnated in Mithilāpurī to father King Vijaya and mother Vaprilā on the tenth day of the bright half of Āṣāḍha, under the Aśvinī constellation."
GĀTHĀ 554
Prakrit Text: □□□□□-□□□□□□□ □□□□, □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□ □
□□□□□-□□□□□□, □□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□-□□□□ □□□□□
Romanized Transliteration: sorīya-

purammi jādo, sivadevīe samudda-vijayeṇa |
vaisāha-terasīe, sidāe cittāsu ṇemi-jiṇo || 554||
Word-for-Word Gloss: sorīya-purammi (in Śaurīpura) jādo (was born) sivadevīe (from Śivadevī) samudda-vijayeṇa (and Samudravijaya) | vaisāha-terasīe (on the thirteenth of Vaiśākha) sidāe (in the bright half) cittāsu (in Citrā nakṣatra) ṇemi-jiṇo (Nemi Jina).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis: "Nemi Jina was born in Śaurīpura to father Samudravijaya and mother Śivadevī on the thirteenth day of the bright half of Vaiśākha, under the Citrā constellation."
GĀTHĀ 555
Prakrit Text: □□□□□-□□□□□□□□□□, □□□□□□□□ □□□-□□□□ □
□□□□□□□□ □□□□-□□□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□
Romanized Transliteration: hayaseṇa-vammilāhiṃ, vāṇārasīe pāsa-jiṇo |
pussassa bahula-ekkārasīe jādo visāhāe ||555||

Word-for-Word Gloss: hayaseṇa-vammilāhiṃ (from Hayasena/Aśvasena and Varmilā/Vāmā) vāṇārasīe (in Vārāṇasī) pāsa-jiṇo (Pārśva Jina) | pussassa (of Pauṣa) bahula (dark half) ekkārasīe (on the eleventh) jādo (was born) visāhāe (in Viśākhā).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis: "Pārśvanātha Jina was born in Vārāṇasī to father Hayasena (Aśvasena) and mother Varmilā (Vāmā) on the eleventh day of the dark half of Pauṣa, under the Viśākhā constellation."
GĀTHĀ 556
Prakrit Text: □□□-□□□□-□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□-□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□ □
Romanized Transliteration: maṃda-kasāya-bhāveṇa sammattaṃ labhare kadā|kālagadā samāṇā te kappa-loyaṃ samāgadā|| 556 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss: maṁda-kasāya-bhāveṇa (by mild passions) | sammattaṁ labhare kadā (sometimes attain Right Faith / Samyaktva) |

kālagadā samāṇā te (upon physical death) | kappa-loyaṁ samāgadā (ascend to heavenly Kalpas).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis: "Endowed with naturally mild passions, inhabitants of the Bhogabhūmis can attain Right Faith (Samyaktva) and upon death ascend directly to the heavenly Kalpas."
GĀTHĀ 557
Prakrit Text: □□□□-□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□-□□□-□□□□□□□□□□□□□

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Romanized Transliteration: kamma-bhūmīsu jīvāṇaṃ tivva-maṃda-kasāyagā|kammeṇa jāyaṃte jīvā cau-gaīsu bhamanti te|| 557 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss: kamma-bhūmīsu jīvāṇaṁ (for souls in Karmabhūmi) | tivva-maṁda-kasāyagā (intense and mild passions exist) | kammeṇa jāyante jīvā (souls act through karma) | cau-gaīsu bhamaṁti te (they wander in four realms of existence).
English Translation & Mathematical

Analysis: "In the Karmabhūmis, souls experience the full spectrum of intense and mild passions, binding karmas that cause migration through the four destinies (Gatis: Heavenly, Human, Animal, Hellish)."

GĀTHĀ 558

Prakrit Text: □□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□-□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□-□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ ।

Romanized Transliteration: saṃjamaṃ pālayittāṇaṃ suddha-jhāṇeṇa saṃjudā| kamma-baṃdhaṃ viṇimmukkā pāvanti paramaṃ padaṃ|| 558 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss: saṁjamaṁ pālayittāṇaṁ (observing self-restraint / vows) | suddha-jhāṇeṇa saṁjudā (absorbed in pure meditation / Śukla Dhyāna) | kamma-baṁdhaṁ viṇimmukkā (freed from karmic bondage) | pāvanti paramaṁ padaṁ (attain the supreme status of liberation).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis: "Yet by taking monastic vows and entering pure meditation (Śukla

Dhyāna), souls in the Karmabhūmis completely sever karmic bondage and achieve eternal liberation (Mokṣa)."

GĀTHĀ 559

Prakrit Text: □□□ □□□□□□□-□□□□□□ □□□□-□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□-□□-□□□-□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□□-□□□□□□□ □□□ ॥

Romanized Transliteration: idi jaṃbūdīva-saṃṭhāṇaṃ savva-rūvehiṃ sohidaṃ|jiṇa-vara-vasaha-satthammi siddhaṃ savvattha-suṃdaraṃ|| 559 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss: idi (thus) | jambūdīva-saṁṭhāṇaṁ (the constitution of Jambūdvīpa) | savva-rūvehiṁ sohidaṁ (glorious in all features) | jiṇa-vara-vasaha-satthammi (in Ācārya Yativṛṣabha's scripture) | siddhaṁ savvattha-suṁdaraṁ (established beautifully everywhere).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis: "Thus is the complete geographical, mathematical, and spiritual constitution of Jambūdvīpa established in the revered treatise of Ācārya Yativṛṣabha."

GĀTHĀ 560
Prakrit Text: □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□-□□□□□□□□□-□□□□□-□□□□□□□□ □□-□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□ ।
Romanized Transliteration: lavaṇodahissa saṃṭhāṇaṃ puṇo vi suṇaha su-vvadā|valaya-saṃṭhāṇa-saṃjutto cau-disaṃ vitthido mahā|| 560 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss: lavaṇodahissa saṁṭhāṇaṁ (configuration of Salt Ocean) | puṇo vi suṇaha (listen again) | su-vvadā (O noble practitioners) | valaya-saṁṭhāṇa-saṁjutto (endowed with ring geometry) | cau-disaṁ vitthido mahā (vastly extended in four directions).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis: "O noble practitioners of truth! Listen further to the mathematical nature of the Lavaṇoda Ocean, which encompasses Jambūdvīpa like a colossal circular moat."
GĀTHĀ 561
Prakrit Text: □□-□□□□-□□-□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

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Romanized Transliteration: do-joyaṇa-sata-sahassā vikkhaṃbho tassa savvado|abbhaṃtare jaṃbūdīvaṃ saṃveḍhiya saṃṭhido|| 561 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss: do-joyaṇa-sata-sahassā (200,000 yojanas) | vikkhaṁbho tassa (its radial width) | savvado (everywhere) | abbhaṁtare jambūdīvaṁ (Jambūdvīpa inside) | saṁveḍhiya saṁṭhido (stands encircling).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis: "The Lavaṇoda Ocean measures 200,000 yojanas in uniform radial width on every side, encasing the 100,000 yojana disc of Jambūdvīpa."
GĀTHĀ 562
Prakrit Text: □□□□ □□-□□□-□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□-□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□ □
Romanized Transliteration: tīre cau-dhaṇu-gāḍho majjhe ikka-sahassago| kameṇa vaḍḍhade gāḍhaṃ jalassa lavaṇodahe|| 562 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss: tīre cau-dhaṇu-gāḍho (4 dhanuṣas / 24 feet deep at

shore) | majjhe ikka-sahassago (1,000 yojanas in middle) | kameṇa vaḍḍhade gāḍhaṁ (depth increases gradually) | jalassa lavaṇodahe (of water in Salt Ocean).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis: "The water depth of the Salt Ocean is 4 dhanuṣas (approx. 24 feet) along the Jagatī shoreline, sloping progressively downward until reaching its maximum depth of 1,000 yojanas in the middle."
GĀTHĀ 563
Prakrit Text: □□□□ □□□-□□□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

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Romanized Transliteration: taṃsi mahā-pādālā cattāri saṃti maṇoramā| vaḍavāmuhādao savve saya-sahassa-samucchehā|| 563 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss: taṁsi mahā-pādālā cattāri (four great Pātālas therein) | saṁti maṇoramā (exist delightful) | vaḍavāmuhādao (headed by Vaḍavāmukha) | savve saya-sahassa-

samucchehā (all 100,000 yojanas deep).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis: "Within the oceanic bed lie the four great cardinal Pātālas (Vaḍavāmukha, Kāla, Mahākāla, Velambha), each plunging 100,000 yojanas into the subterranean depths."
GĀTHĀ 564
Prakrit Text: □□□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□-□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□-□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □
Romanized Transliteration: vāussa saṃcāreṇa jalaṃ vaḍḍhai hīyade| ekādasa-aṃgulā ṇiccaṃ tithi-kameṇa jāyade|| 564 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss: vāussa saṁcāreṇa (by circulation of subterranean air) | jalaṁ vaḍḍhai hīyade (water rises and recedes) | ekādasa-aṁgulā ṇiccaṁ (11 aṅgulas daily) | tithi-kameṇa jāyade (occurs according to lunar tithis).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis: "Driven by the expansion and venting of subterranean air currents within the Pātālas, oceanic water rises

by 11 aṅgulas daily during the waxing moon and recedes by 11 aṅgulas daily during the waning moon."

GĀTHĀ 565

Prakrit Text: □□□□□□□□□ □□□-□□□□ □□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□-□□□□ □□□□□-□□□□ □□□□□□□□□ □□□ □

Romanized Transliteration: puṇṇimāe mahā-vego amāvassāe hīṇago|evaṃ jalassa vaḍḍha-hīṇaṃ ṇicca-kālaṃ viyāṇihi|| 565 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss: puṇṇimāe mahā-vego (maximum tide on Full Moon) | amāvassāe hīṇago (minimum on New Moon) | evaṁ jalassa vaḍḍha-hīṇaṁ (thus the rise and fall of water) | ṇicca-kālaṁ viyāṇihi (know to be eternal).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis: "Tidal rise reaches its maximum peak of 4.5 yojanas on the Full Moon (Pūrṇimā) and contracts to its base level on the New Moon (Amāvasyā), maintaining eternal ocean equilibrium."

GĀTHĀ 566

Prakrit Text: □□□□□□□-□□-□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□-□□□□-□□□□-□□□□□□ □□□-□□□□□-□□□□□□ □□□ ।
Romanized Transliteration: lavaṇodahi-para-bhāge dhādagīkhaṃḍago dīvo|cau-lakkha-joyaṇa-vittho valaya-saṃṭhāṇa-maṃḍio|| 566 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss: lavaṇodahi-para-bhāge (beyond the Salt Ocean) | dhādagīkhaṁḍago dīvo (Dhātakīkhaṇḍa continent) | cau-lakkha-joyaṇa-vittho (400,000 yojanas wide) | valaya-saṁṭhāṇa-maṁḍio (adorned in ring geometry).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis: "Beyond the Salt Ocean lies the second concentric ring continent, Dhātakīkhaṇḍa Dvīpa, possessing a radial breadth of 400,000 Yojanas."
GĀTHĀ 567
Prakrit Text: □□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□ । □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□ । □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ ।
Romanized Transliteration: isvākārehiṃ selohiṃ vibhatto dosu bhāgesu|puvve ya vijao merū pacchime ya acalo girī|| 567

||
Word-for-Word Gloss: isvākārehiṁ selohiṁ (by Iṣvākāra mountains) | vibhatto dosu bhāgesu (divided into two halves) | puvve ya vijao merū (Vijaya Meru in East) | pacchime ya acalo girī (and Acala Meru in West).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis: "Partitioned into two hemispheres by the Iṣvākāra mountain ranges, Dhātakīkhaṇḍa contains two full-scale Mount Merus: Vijaya Meru in the East and Acala Meru in the West (100,000 yojanas height each)."
GĀTHĀ 568
Prakrit Text: □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

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Romanized Transliteration: duguṇā savve vi bhāgā taṃsi dīve viyāṇihi|causaṭṭhī videhesu vijayā kammuvvaga-phalovamā|| 568 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss: duguṇā savve vi bhāgā (all divisions are doubled) | taṁsi dīve viyāṇihi (in that continent know

thou) | causaṭṭhī videhesu vijayā (64 Vijayas in Mahāvideha) | kammuvvaga-phalovamā (yielding Karmabhūmi fruits).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis: "All regional divisions are duplicated in Dhātakīkhaṇḍa: 2 Bharatas, 2 Airāvatas, 12 Kulācalas, 28 Great Rivers, and 64 Mahāvideha Vijayas."
GĀTHĀ 569
Prakrit Text: □□□□□-□□□□□-□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□□□□-□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□-□□□□□-□□□□□□□ □□□ □
Romanized Transliteration: dhādagī-bāhira-bhāge kālodo ṇāma vārihī|aṭṭha-lakkhāo vikkhaṃbho valaya-saṃṭhāṇa-sohido|| 569 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss: dhādagī-bāhira-bhāge (outside Dhātakīkhaṇḍa) | kālodo ṇāma vārihī (Kālodaka Ocean) | aṭṭha-lakkhāo vikkhaṁbho (800,000 yojanas wide) | valaya-saṁṭhāṇa-sohido (adorned in ring geometry).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis: "Encircling Dhātakīkhaṇḍa is

the second ring ocean, Kālodaka Samudra (the Black Water Ocean), possessing a radial width of 800,000 Yojanas."

GĀTHĀ 570

Prakrit Text: □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□□□-□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□-□□-□□□□□□□ □□□ ॥

Romanized Transliteration: kālodahiṃ saṃveḍhiya pokkharo ṇāma dīvago| soḷasa-lakkhā vikkhaṃbho savvattha-sama-saṃṭhido|| 570 ||

Word-for-Word Gloss: kālodahiṁ saṁveḍhiya (encircling Kālodaka) | pokkharo ṇāma dīvago (Puṣkaradvīpa continent) | soḷasa-lakkhā vikkhaṁbho (1,600,000 yojanas wide) | savvattha-sama-saṁṭhido (symmetrically configured).

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis: "Encircling Kālodaka Ocean is the third continent, Puṣkaradvīpa, possessing a total radial width of 1,600,000 Yojanas."

GĀTHĀ 571

Prakrit Text: □□□□ □□□□-□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□-□□-□□□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□-□□□□□□□ □□□ ॥
Romanized Transliteration: taṃsi majjha-padesammi māṇusuttaro mahāgirī| soḷasa-saya-ikkavīsā joyaṇā tuṃga-sohido|| 571 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss: taṁsi majjha-padesammi (in its exact midpoint) | māṇusuttaro mahāgirī (Mount Mānusoṭṭara) | soḷasa-saya-ikkavīsā joyaṇā (1,721 yojanas) | tuṁga-sohido (shining in elevation).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis: "At the midpoint of Puṣkaradvīpa rises the circular golden mountain wall named Mānusoṭṭara, soaring 1,721 yojanas high above the earth's surface."
GĀTHĀ 572
Prakrit Text: □□□□□□□-□□□□□□□□□ □□□□-□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□-□□□□□-□□□□□□ □□□□-□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□ ॥
Romanized Transliteration: abbhaṃtara-pokkharaddho aṭṭha-lakkhā havei so| māṇusa-khetta-sīmaṃto savva-jiṇehiṃ

bhāsido|| 572 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss: abbhaṁtara-pokkharaddho (inner half / Puṣkarārdha) | aṭṭha-lakkhā havei so (is 800,000 yojanas) | māṇusa-khetta-sīmaṁto (boundary of human realm) | savva-jiṇehiṁ bhāsido (declared by all Jinas).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis: "The inner half of Puṣkaradvīpa (Puṣkarārdha Dvīpa), measuring 800,000 yojanas in radial width, forms the outermost boundary of the Human Realm (Manuṣyaloka / Aḍhāī Dvīpa)."
GĀTHĀ 573
Prakrit Text: □□□-□□□□□-□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□-□□□□□□□□□-□□□-□□□□□ □□□□-□□□□□□-□□□□□□□□□ □□□ ॥
Romanized Transliteration: paṃca-cālīsa-lakkhāo vikkhaṃbho maṇusa-loyae| aḍhāī-dīva-samedo savva-siddhī-samiddhido|| 573 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss: paṁca-cālīsa-lakkhāo (4,500,000 yojanas) | vikkhaṁbho (total diameter) | maṇusa-loyae (in the human world) | aḍhāī-dīva-

samedo (comprising Two-and-a-Half Continents) | savva-siddhī-samiddhido (replete with spiritual attainments).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis: "The total diameter of the Human World across the Two-and-a-Half Continents and two oceans (Jambūdvīpa, Lavaṇoda, Dhātakīkhaṇḍa, Kālodaka, Puṣkarārdha) is exactly **4,500,000 Yojanas**."
GĀTHĀ 574
Prakrit Text: □□□□ ṇ □□□□ □□□□□ ṇ ṇ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□□ □□□□□-□□□□ ṇ □□□□ □□□□-□□□□□□□□ □□□ ṇ
Romanized Transliteration: parado ṇa saṃti maṇusā ṇa ya dhammo tavo tahā| kevalaṃ tiriya-jīvā ya devā vaṃtara-saṇṇiyā|| 574 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss: parado ṇa saṁti maṇusā (beyond it no humans exist) | ṇa ya dhammo tavo (nor religion or ascetic penance) | kevalaṁ tiriya-jīvā (only sub-human animals/plants) | ya devā vaṁtara-saṇṇiyā (and Vyantara deities).
English Translation & Mathematical

Analysis: "Beyond Mount Mānusoṭṭara, no human can ever travel or be born; religion and ascetic vows cease, and only sub-human animals (Tiryañca) and wandering Vyantara deities reside."
GĀTHĀ 575
Prakrit Text: □□□□ □□□□-□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ ॥ □□□□□□□□□□-□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□□-□□□-□□□□□□ □□□ ॥
Romanized Transliteration: parado joisa-devāṇaṃ gamaṇaṃ ṇiccaṃ ṇa vijjai| thira-rūvā havaṃti te vattaṇā-kāla-kāragā|| 575 ||
Word-for-Word Gloss: parado (beyond it) | joisa-devāṇaṁ gamaṇaṁ (movement of astral bodies) | ṇiccaṁ ṇa vijjai (does not exist perpetually) | thira-rūvā havaṁti te (they remain completely stationary) | vattaṇā-kāla-kāragā (causing only ontological continuity time).
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis: "Beyond Mānusoṭṭara, all astral bodies (Suns, Moons, Stars) remain stationary in space; cyclic time ceases,

and only absolute ontological time (Vartanā Kāla) persists."

GĀTHĀ 576

Prakrit Text: □□□□-□□□□□-□□□□, □□□□□□ □□□-□□□□-□□□-□□□□ □ □□□□□-□□□□-□□□□□, □□□□-□□□ □□□□-□□□□ □ □□□□□□□

Romanized Transliteration: uvahi-uvamāṇa-tidae, volīṇe ṇavaya-lakkha-vāsa-jude |
pādoṇa-palla-rahide, saṃti-bhavo dhamma-bhavado ya ||576||

Word-for-Word Gloss:
uvahi - ocean (sāgaropama); uvamāṇa - measure; tidae - three; volīṇe - passed; ṇavaya - nine; lakkha - lakh; vāsa - years; jude - with/along with;
pādoṇa - less by a quarter; palla - palya; rahide - without (less); saṃti - Śāntinātha; bhavo - birth; dhamma - Dharmanātha; bhavado - from the birth; ya - and.

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
Following the birth of Lord Dharmanātha, Lord Śāntinātha was born after an

interval of 3 sāgaropamas plus 9 lakh years, minus three-quarters (0.75) of a palya.

GĀTHĀ 577

Prakrit Text: □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□, □□-□□□-□□□□□□□□-□□□□□□□□□ □ □□□□□-□□□-□□□□□□, □□□□□□ □□□□-□□□□□□ □□□□□□□

Romanized Transliteration: palladdhe volīṇe, paṇa-vāsa-sahassamāṇa-adiritte | kuṃthu-jiṇa-saṃjaṇaṇaṃ, jaṇaṇādo saṃti-ṇāhassa ||577||

Word-for-Word Gloss:
palladdhe - half a palya; volīṇe - having passed; paṇa - five; vāsa - years; sahassamāṇa - thousand measure; adiritte - more;
kuṃthu - Kunthunātha; jiṇa - Jina; saṃjaṇaṇaṃ - birth; jaṇaṇādo - from the birth; saṃti-ṇāhassa - of Lord Śāntinātha.

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

After the birth of Lord Śāntinātha, Lord Kunthunātha was born when half a palya plus 5,000 years had passed.

GĀTHĀ 578
Prakrit Text: □□□□□□-□□□□□□□□□-□□□□-□□□□□□□-□□□□-□□□□□□□ □
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Romanized Transliteration: ekkarasa-sahassūṇiya-koḍi-sahassūṇa-palla-pādammi |
viradammi ara-jiṇiṃdo, kuṃthuppattīe uppaṇṇo ||578||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
ekkarasa - eleven; sahassūṇiya - thousand less; koḍi - crore; sahassūṇa - thousand less; palla - palya; pādammi - quarter;
viradammi - having elapsed; ara - Ara; jiṇiṃdo - Jina; kuṃthuppattīe - from the birth of Kunthunātha; uppaṇṇo - was born.
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
After the birth of Lord Kunthunātha, Lord Ara was born when a quarter (1/4) of a palya minus 1,000 crores less 11,000 years had elapsed.
GĀTHĀ 579

Prakrit Text: उणतीस-सहस्साहिय -कोडि -सहस्सम्मि वस्सतीदम्मि ।
अर-जिण-उप्पत्तीदो , उप्पत्ती मल्लि -णाहस्स ।।५७९।।

Romanized Transliteration: uṇatīsa-sahassāhiya-koḍi-sahassammi vassatīdammi |
ara-jiṇa-uppattīdo, uppattī malli-ṇāhassa ||579||

Word-for-Word Gloss:

uṇatīsa - twenty-nine; sahassāhiya - thousand more; koḍi - crore; sahassammi - in a thousand; vassatīdammi - years elapsed;
ara-jiṇa - Jina Aranātha; uppattīdo - from the birth; uppattī - birth; malli-ṇāhassa - of Lord Mallinātha.

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:

After the birth of Lord Aranātha, Lord Mallinātha was born when 1,000 crore years plus 29,000 years had elapsed.

GĀTHĀ 580

Prakrit Text: पणवीस-सहस्साहिय -णव-हृद -छल्लक्ख -वासवोच्छेदे ।
मल्लि -जिणब्भुदीदो , अब्भुदी सुव्वय -जिणस्स ।।५८०।।

Romanized Transliteration: paṇavīsa-

sahassāhiya-ṇava-huda-chhallakkha-vāsavocchede |
malli-jiṇabbhudīdo, abbhudī suvvaya-jiṇassa ||580||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
paṇavīsa - twenty-five; sahassāhiya - thousand more; ṇava - nine; huda - hundred; chhallakkha - fifty-four (chavanna) lakh; vāsavocchede - years elapsed;
malli-jiṇa - Jina Mallinātha; abbhudīdo - from the rise/birth; abbhudī - rise/birth; suvvaya - Munisuvrata; jiṇassa - of the Jina.
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
Following the birth of Lord Mallinātha, Lord Munisuvrata was born when 954 lakh years plus 25,000 years had passed.
GĀTHĀ 581
Prakrit Text: □□□-□□□□□□□□□□□□, □□□□□□□-□□□□-□□□□□□□□□□□ □ □□□□□□-□□□□□□□□□□, □□□□□□□□ □□□-□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□
Romanized Transliteration: bīsa-

sahassabbhahiyā, chhallakkha-pamāṇa-vāsavocchede |
suvvaya-uppattīdo, uppattī ṇami-jiṇidassa ||581||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
bīsa - twenty; sahassabbhahiyā - thousand more; chhallakkha - six lakh; pamāṇa - measure; vāsavocchede - years elapsed;
suvvaya - Munisuvrata; uppattīdo - from the birth; uppattī - birth; ṇami - Naminātha; jiṇidassa - of the Jina.
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
After the birth of Lord Munisuvrata, Lord Naminātha was born after a period of 6 lakh years plus 20,000 years had elapsed.
GĀTHĀ 582
Prakrit Text: □□-□□□□□□□ □□□□□, □□□-□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□, □□□□□□□□ □□□□-□□□□□□ □□□□□□□
Romanized Transliteration: paṇa-lakkhesu gadesu, ṇavaya-sahassāhiesu vāsāṇaṃ |

ṇamiṇāhuppattīdo, uppattī ṇemi-ṇāhassa ||582||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
paṇa - five; lakkhesu - in lakhs; gadesu - gone/elapsed; ṇavaya - nine; sahassāhiesu - in thousands more; vāsāṇaṃ - of years; ṇamiṇāhu - Lord Naminātha; uppattīdo - from the birth; uppattī - birth; ṇemi-ṇāhassa - of Lord Neminātha.
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
Following the birth of Lord Naminātha, Lord Neminātha was born when 5 lakh years plus 9,000 years had elapsed.
GĀTHĀ 583
Prakrit Text: □□□□□□□□□□-□□□□□-□□□□□□□-□□□□□-□□□□-□□□□□□□□ □□□□-□□□□□□□□□□□□□, □□□□□□□□ □□□-□□□□□ □□□□□□□
Romanized Transliteration: paṇṇāsāhiya-chhassaya-chulasīdi-sahassa-vassa-parivaḍḍhe |
ṇemi-jiṇuppattīdo, uppattī pāsa-ṇāhassa ||583||
Word-for-Word Gloss:

paṇṇāsāhiya - fifty more; chhassaya - six hundred; chulasīdi - eighty-four; sahassa - thousand; vassa - years; parivaḍḍhe - increased/elapsed;
ṇemi - Nemi; jiṇuppattīdo - from the birth of the Jina; uppattī - birth; pāsa-ṇāhassa - of Lord Pārśvanātha.
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
After the birth of Lord Neminātha, Lord Pārśvanātha was born when 84,650 years had passed.
GĀTHĀ 584
Prakrit Text: □□□□□□□□-□□□□□□, □□-□□-□□□□□□-□□□-□□□□□□□□□ □ □□□-□□□□□□□□□□□□□, □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□
Romanized Transliteration: ahuttari-ahiyāe, be-sada-parimāṇa-vāsa-adiritte | pāsa-jiṇuppattīdo, uppattī vaḍḍhamāṇassa ||584||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
ahuttari - seventy-eight; ahiyāe - more; be - two; sada - hundred; parimāṇa - measure; vāsa - years; adiritte - more/passed;

pāsa - Pārśvanātha; jiṇuppattīdo - from the birth of the Jina; uppattī - birth; vaḍḍhamāṇassa - of Vardhamāna.
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
After the birth of Lord Pārśvanātha, Lord Vardhamāna was born when 278 years had elapsed.
GĀTHĀ 585
Prakrit Text: □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□ □
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Romanized Transliteration: edaṃ jiṇāṇaṃ jaṇaṇaṃtarālappamāṇamāṇaṃdakaraṃ jaṇassa |
kammaggalāīṃ vihaḍāvidūṇa, ugghāḍae mokkhapurī-kavāḍaṃ ||585||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
edaṃ - this; jiṇāṇaṃ - of the Jinas; jaṇaṇa - birth; aṃtarāla - interval; ppamāṇaṃ - measure; māṇaṃdakaraṃ - causing bliss; jaṇassa - of the people; kammaggalāīṃ - the barriers/bolts of karma; vihaḍāvidūṇa - having

destroyed/broken; ugghāḍae - opens; mokkhapurī - the city of liberation; kavāḍaṃ - gates/doors.
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
This measure of the intervals between the births of the Tīrthaṅkaras brings joy to the people. By destroying the bolts of karma of the worthy souls, it opens the doors to the city of liberation.
GĀTHĀ 586
Prakrit Text: □□□□□□-□□□□ □□, □□□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□ □
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Romanized Transliteration: usahādi-dasasu āū, chulasīdī taha bahattarī saṭṭhī |
paṇṇāsa-tāla-tīsā, vīsaṃ dasa-du-igi-lakkha-puvvāiṃ ||586||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
usahādi - starting with Ṛṣabhanātha; dasasu - in the ten; āū - lifespan; chulasīdī - eighty-four; taha - and; bahattarī - seventy-two; saṭṭhī - sixty; paṇṇāsa - fifty; tāla - forty; tīsā - thirty;

vīsaṃ - twenty; dasa - ten; du - two; igi - one; lakkha - lakh; puvvāiṃ - pūrvas.
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
The lifespans of the first ten Tīrthaṅkaras, starting with Lord Ṛṣabhanātha, were respectively 84 lakh pūrvas, 72 lakh pūrvas, 60 lakh pūrvas, 50 lakh pūrvas, 40 lakh pūrvas, 30 lakh pūrvas, 20 lakh pūrvas, 10 lakh pūrvas, 2 lakh pūrvas, and 1 lakh pūrvas.
GĀTHĀ 587
Prakrit Text: □□□□□ ◻ □□□□-□□□□□, □□□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□ ◻ □□□-□□-□□□□□□□, □□□□□-□□□□□□□-□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□
Romanized Transliteration: tatto ya barisa-lakkhaṃ, chulasīdī taha bahattarī saṭṭhī |
tīsa-dasa-ekkamāū, seyaṃsa-ppahudi-chhakkassa ||587||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
tatto - after that; ya - and; barisa-lakkhaṃ - lakh years; chulasīdī - eighty-four; taha - and; bahattarī - seventy-two; saṭṭhī - sixty;

tīsa - thirty; dasa - ten; ekkam - one; māū (āū) - lifespan; seyaṃsa - Śreyāṃsanātha; ppahudi - starting with; chhakkassa - of the six.
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
After that, the lifespans of the next six Tīrthaṅkaras, starting with Lord Śreyāṃsanātha, were respectively 84 lakh, 72 lakh, 60 lakh, 30 lakh, 10 lakh, and 1 lakh years.
GĀTHĀ 588
Prakrit Text: □□□□□ □□□□-□□□□□□, □□□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□□□ □ □□□-□□-□□□□□□□, □□□□□-□□□-□□□□□□□-□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□
Romanized Transliteration: tatto varisa-sahassā, paṇaṇaudī caurasīdi paṇavaṇṇaṃ |
tīsa-dasa-ekkamāū, kuṃthu-jiṇa-ppahudi-chhakkassa ||588||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
tatto - after that; varisa-sahassā - thousand years; paṇaṇaudī - ninety-five; caurasīdi - eighty-four; paṇavaṇṇaṃ - fifty-five;

tīsa - thirty; dasa - ten; ekkam - one; māū (āū) - lifespan; kuṃthu - Kunthunātha; jiṇa - Jina; ppahudi - starting with; chhakkassa - of the six.
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
After that, the lifespans of the next six Tīrthaṅkaras, starting with Lord Kunthunātha, were respectively 95,000, 84,000, 55,000, 30,000, 10,000, and 1,000 years.
GĀTHĀ 589
Prakrit Text: □□□-□□□□□□□□□□, □□□-□□□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □
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Romanized Transliteration: vāsa-sayamekkamāū, pāsa-jiṇaṃdassa hoi ṇiyameṇa |
siri-vaḍḍhamāṇa-āū, bāhattari-vassa-parimāṇo ||589||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
vāsa - years; sayamekkam - one hundred; māū (āū) - lifespan; pāsa - Pārśvanātha; jiṇaṃdassa - of the Jina; hoi - is; ṇiyameṇa - by rule;

siri - Shri; vaḍḍhamāṇa - Vardhamāna; āū - lifespan; bāhattari - seventy-two; vassa - years; parimāṇo - measure.
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
The lifespan of Lord Pārśvanātha is set by rule to be exactly 100 years, and the lifespan of Lord Vardhamāna was 72 years.
GĀTHĀ 590
Prakrit Text: □□□□ □□□□□-□□□□, □□□-□□□□□ □□□-□□□□□-□□□□□□□ □
□□□□□□□-□□-□□□□□, □□-□□-□□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□□□
Romanized Transliteration: paḍhame kumāra-kālo, jiṇa-risahe vīsa-puvva-lakkhāṇi |
ajiyādi-ara-jiṇate, saga-saga-āussa pādamegaṃ ||590||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
paḍhame - of the first; kumāra-kālo - youth period; jiṇa - Jina; risahe - Ṛṣabhanātha; vīsa - twenty; puvva-lakkhāṇi - lakh pūrvas;
ajiyādi - starting from Ajitanātha; ara-jiṇate - up to Jina Aranātha; saga-saga -

each their own; āussa - of the lifespan; pādamegaṃ - one quarter.
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
The youth period (kumāra-kāla) of the first Jina, Lord Ṛṣabhanātha, was 20 lakh pūrvas. From Lord Ajitanātha up to Lord Aranātha, their youth periods were exactly one-quarter (1/4) of their respective total lifespans.
GĀTHĀ 591
Prakrit Text: □□□□□ □□□□□-□□□□, □□-□□□ □□-□□□□□-□□□-□□□ □ □□□□□□-□□□ □□-□□□, □□□□ □□□□ □ □□□□□□□ □□□□□□□
Romanized Transliteration: tatto kumāra-kālo, ega-sayaṃ saga-sahassa-paṃca-sayā |
paṇuvīsa-sayaṃ ti-sayaṃ, tīsaṃ tīsaṃ ca chhakkassa ||591||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
tatto - after that; kumāra-kālo - youth period; ega-sayaṃ - one hundred; saga - seven; sahassa - thousand; paṃca - five; sayā - hundred;
paṇuvīsa-sayaṃ - twenty-five hundred;

ti-sayaṃ - three hundred; tīsaṃ - thirty; tīsaṃ - thirty; ca - and; chhakkassa - of the six.
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
After that, the youth periods of the remaining six Tīrthaṅkaras were respectively 100 years, 7,500 years, 2,500 years, 300 years, 30 years, and 30 years.
GĀTHĀ 592
Prakrit Text: □□□□□-□□□-□□□□□, □□□-□□□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□ □ □□□□□ □□□□□□□□□, □□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□-□□□□□□ □□□□□□□
Romanized Transliteration: paṃcasaya-dhaṇu-pamāṇo, usaha-jiṇaṃdassa hodi uccheho |
tatto paṇṇāsūṇo, ṇiyameṇaṃ pupphadaṃta-peraṃte ||592||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
paṃcasaya - five hundred; dhaṇu - bows; pamāṇo - measure; usaha - Ṛṣabhanātha; jiṇaṃdassa - of the Jina; hodi - is; uccheho - height;
tatto - from that; paṇṇāsūṇo - fifty less;

ṇiyameṇaṃ - by rule; pupphadaṃta - Puṣpadanta; peraṃte - up to.
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
The height of Lord Ṛṣabhanātha's body was 500 bows (dhanuṣa). After him, up to Lord Puṣpadanta, the height of the bodies of the subsequent Tīrthaṅkaras decreased by 50 bows each time as a rule.
GĀTHĀ 593
Prakrit Text: □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□, □□-□□-□□□□□-□□□□□-□□□□□□□ □
□□□□□ □□□□-□□□□□□, □□-□□-□□□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□□□
Romanized Transliteration: etto jāva aṇaṃtaṃ, dasa-dasa-kodaṃḍa-metta-parihīṇo |
tatto ṇemi-jiṇaṃtaṃ, paṇa-paṇa-cāvehi parihīṇo ||593||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
etto - from this; jāva - until; aṇaṃtaṃ - Anantanātha; dasa-dasa - ten ten; kodaṃḍa - bows; metta - measure; parihīṇo - reduced by;
tatto - from that; ṇemi-jiṇaṃtaṃ - up to

Jina Neminātha; paṇa-paṇa - five five; cāvehi - by bows; parihīṇo - reduced by.
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
From then on, up to Lord Anantanātha, the height decreased by 10 bows each time. Thereafter, up to Lord Neminātha, it decreased by 5 bows each time.
GĀTHĀ 594
Prakrit Text: □□ □□□□□ □□□-□□□□, □□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□-□□□□□□□ □ □□□ □□□□□□□□□□, □□□□-□□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□□□
Romanized Transliteration: ṇava hatthā pāsa-jiṇe, saga hatthā vaḍḍhamāṇa-ṇāmammi |
eso titthayarāṇaṃ, sarīra-vaṇṇaṃ parūvemo ||594||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
ṇava - nine; hatthā - cubits/hands; pāsa - Pārśvanātha; jiṇe - in Jina; saga - seven; hatthā - cubits/hands; vaḍḍhamāṇa - Vardhamāna; ṇāmammi - named;
eso - this; titthayarāṇaṃ - of the Tīrthaṅkaras; sarīra-vaṇṇaṃ - body color; parūvemo - we will describe.

English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
The height of Lord Pārśvanātha was 9 cubits (hands), and the height of Lord Vardhamāna was 7 cubits. Now we shall describe the colors of the bodies of the Tīrthaṅkaras.
GĀTHĀ 595
Prakrit Text: □□□□□□□-□□□□□□□□□, □□□□□□□□-□□□□□-□□□-□□□□□ □ □□□□-□□□□□-□□□□, □□□□□□-□□□□ □□□□-□□-□□□□□ □□□□□□□
Romanized Transliteration: caṃdappaha-pupphadaṃtā, kuṃdeṃdu-tusāra-hāra-saṃkāsā |
ṇīlā-supāsa-pāsā, suvvaya-ṇemī saṇīra-ghaṇa-vaṇṇā ||595||
Word-for-Word Gloss:
caṃdappaha - Candraprabha; pupphadaṃtā - Puṣpadanta; kuṃdeṃdu - jasmine and moon; tusāra - snow/frost; hāra - pearl necklace; saṃkāsā - resembling;
ṇīlā - blue colored; supāsa - Supārśvanātha; pāsā - Pārśvanātha; suvvaya - Munisuvrata; ṇemī -

Neminātha; saṇīra - with water; ghaṇa - cloud; vaṇṇā - color.
English Translation & Mathematical Analysis:
Lords Candraprabha and Puṣpadanta were of a white complexion, resembling jasmine flowers, the moon, snow, and a pearl necklace. Lords Supārśvanātha and Pārśvanātha were blue in color. Lords Munisuvrata and Neminātha were dark, resembling the color of water-filled rain clouds.